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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

MR. EMERSON'S death is the event of the week. Elsewhere in our pages will be found an estimate of the man and his work, written by a gentleman who has had especial advantages for an intimate knowledge of both. The utmost that this generation can find to say of him will be thought by posterity not too strong for the truth. Whether he or HAWTHORNE was our greatest prose writer,—whether he or JONATHAN EDWARDS was our greatest philosophic mind,—are matters of dispute. In this we all are agreed,—that he was the most American of our literary men. He absorbed the culture of the Old World,—PLOTINUS, MONTAIGNE, GOETHE, COLERIDGE, CARLYLE,—but remained still the child of the Bay State, with the racy flavor of her broadest life and best thought in every page of his writings. And his character was like his work. It was the same beauty, the same naturalness. "What has your country added to the world's moral or intellectual wealth?" an English cynic once asked him. One answer was before the cynic.

MR. HOAR and Mr. DAWES have won a distinct victory in getting three out of the seven members of the Senate's Committee on Commerce to vote against a favorable report on the nomination of Colonel WORTHINGTON as Collector at Boston. So clean a cut between the majority and the minority of the committee gives reason to hope that the Democrats of the Senate will do their duty to the country and to their party, which in this case coincides. A good many people are asking whether the Democratic party is competent to render the country the services it has a right to expect from the opposition, or whether it is upon the Independent element of the Republican party that reliance must be altogether placed for such services. Thus far, the Independents have been the more useful of the two,—in the North, at least, and in national politics. The duty of criticism and of Constitutional resistance are duties which require only less judgment and patriotism than the duty of conducting the nation's policy. The Democracy, when it asks the people's suffrage, should be able to show that it has possessed and exercised these virtues. The most ominous feature of the situation is the zeal shown by Mr. LEOPOLD MORSE, the Democratic member of the House from Boston, to get Democrats to support Mr. WORTHINGTON on the ground that his predecessor used the custom-house against the Democrats. But the Democratic Senators should remember that the question at issue is not the retention of Mr. BEARD, but the appointment of a still more objectionable man in his place. Mr. BEARD was not so good a reformer as we could desire; he may have followed the usage set by his Democratic predecessors in the same post. But no man in the Senate can doubt that Colonel WORTHINGTON will apply to the office the cynical principles he advocates in *The Traveller*, and which represent a level of abuse distinctly lower than anything that can be laid to Mr. BEARD's charge.

A SLIGHT survival of the debates of the extra session of 1879 cropped up in the Senate *à propos* of a bill to remove all the disabilities now resting on those who fought in the service of the Southern Confederacy. At present, they are excluded from no civil office,—not even the Presidency. It is proposed to throw open to them the naval and military services, on terms of perfect equality with the rest of the American people. To this Mr. EDMUNDS objects, we think, very properly. It is no great refusal to make; the army and navy of the United States do not possess as careers the importance which belongs to these branches of the service abroad. Southerners too young to have served in the war are educated at Annapolis and West Point for both services, without any distinction of section or party. The persons chiefly to be benefited by the law are men who took the oath of allegiance in one of these

services and afterwards fought against their country. It is a very light recognition of their offence that the country should refuse to accept that oath again. Making every allowance for the considerations which actuated them in 1861, it still remains a national duty to stamp with this faint mark of disapprobation the conduct of such naval and military officers as these. Mr. VEST and some others of the Southern Senators advocated the measure substantially on the ground that their sincerity is their excuse. No country can afford such sincerity.

THE House has unseated Mr. CHALMERS of Mississippi, and has given the seat to the colored man, Mr. LYNCH, who contested it. That even one Democrat, Mr. ELLIS of Louisiana, voted with the majority, shows that the reasons in favor of this action were convincing. That no more than one yielded to those reasons, shows that the minority in the House prefer a party advantage to an honest representation of the people. Thus far, the Republicans of the House have acted very wisely in this matter. They have refused, or will refuse, to entertain seriously any of the contests for Southern seats, except two. In these two cases they are acting upon the published declarations of the Democratic press, as well as upon the adequate testimony of eye-witnesses, in assuming that the Republican candidates were unseated by fraud. We say nothing of honesty or magnanimity; but we do say, that, as a matter of mere policy, the Democrats would have done well to meet them on the same ground and make these two votes unanimous. A party which talks so much of popular rights should show some little respect for the votes of the majority in a Congressional district, even when that majority is not Democratic. It is votes like this to keep Mr. CHALMERS in his seat which give point to the saying: "You see, it is just the same old Democratic party."

THE Anti-Chinese Bill, in its new shape, has passed both Senate and House, the opposition to it being mainly from the Republicans in both. It does not yield any of the points noted in the President's message, except one. It reduces the term of exclusion from twenty to ten years, and it extends the notice from sixty to ninety days. As nothing whatever would have been lost by giving up the features which Mr. ARTHUR thought objectionable, it looks as though the purpose were to provoke another veto. The President is asked to sign a bill containing provisions which he regards as not only impolitic, but against the faith of treaties. We promised, in the ANGELL Treaty, to give to the Chinese we admit the same treatment as we extend to subjects and citizens of "the most favored nations." And yet the bill proposes to subject them to inconveniences and indignities from which we exempt the people of every other country. We regret that the bill has not been put into the right shape; but we do not see how the President can sign it as passed.

THE bill reported by Mr. CRAPO for the continuance of national banks whose charters are expiring, is still lingering on its way through the House, everything else being given precedence of the most urgent measure before Congress. That it will pass ultimately, no one has any reasonable doubt; but the enemies of the banks, while too weak to defeat it or to do them any other harm, are displaying a small and feminine spitefulness in delaying what they cannot prevent. Meantime, Mr. RANDALL calls attention to the fact that it is quite possible for a bank whose charter has expired to continue its existence without the help of any such measure. Mr. KNOX, the Comptroller of the Currency, showed the way to the Second National Bank of Cincinnati. An existing bank may wind up its affairs, dissolve its corporate existence, and then reorganize with just the same name, officers and capital as before. But this is an expensive and troublesome procedure which Congress

has no right to exact of the banks by its own neglect. Where the stock is held by a great number of persons, and many of these are persons inexperienced in money matters and suspicious of proposals they do not understand, it might be found as good as impossible to effect this transformation. The public has nothing to gain by it,—possibly, much to lose. Outstanding claims against the banks as it is, if not presented, through any oversight, within the legal period, would be forfeited by the dissolution of the bank as it stands, and even the legal right of the new corporation to recognize these would be doubtful. In fine, we want Mr. CRAPO's bill, and not Mr. KNOX's ingenious contrivance.

MR. FRELINGHUYSEN has been trying his diplomacy on the Czar in behalf of the Russian Jews. There is a sort of fixed formula now for the State Department in these matters, which means, in substance, "We hope Your Majesty [or Your Excellency,] will not think us impertinent enough to suppose that we have any right to express an opinion in these matters. We are far too much taken up with our own affairs and our money-making to care a straw whether you will take our advice or not. But, such as it is, here it is." No doubt, this kind of diplomacy is very efficacious. Of course, our Jewish friends will find it altogether satisfactory. For our part, we think that fifty millions of civilized people, with the future in their hands, owe it to humanity to speak in quite a different tone. In Chili, in England, and in Russia, our diplomacy has been altogether unworthy of us. We have shown more energy and anxiety about the reception of our pork in France than for a sister republic on our own continent, for our own citizens lying untried in Irish jails, and for the persecuted Israelites flying from the bigoted populace of Slavonic cities.

THE SHIPHERD investigation has been much more exciting than edifying, as its course proceeded. Mr. PERRY BELMONT, the youngest member of the committee, undertook to show that one of Mr. BLAINE's despatches to Mr. HURLBUT was to the effect that there should be no treaty of peace without a recognition of the LANDREAU claims. Mr. BLAINE's un-friends say that Mr. BELMONT was right in this interpretation of his words; but we find no such meaning in the despatch in question. Mr. BLAINE asked that the claim be adjudicated by some competent tribunal in Peru before the treaty was made, and that, if it be found valid, then Chili should recognize it in her disposal of the guano-beds to which it related and which the treaty was expected to wrest from Peru. Of course, the decision on the claim must be given before the treaty, if at all. It was a claim, under Peruvian law, to property which was expected to pass out of the possession of Peru; and, if the claim of this American citizen were a valid one, it was the duty of our Government to press it in just the courteous, semi-official way in which we always have pressed such. We think it much to be regretted that Mr. BLAINE should have conceded so much in this despatch as to imply our acquiescence in the annexation of Peruvian territory to Chili. But, assuming that, the despatch is hardly open to objection.

Both gentlemen made an unhappy display of temper in the course of their colloquy. Mr. BELMONT is a man singularly unfitted by his mental habits for the management of such an examination. He constantly interrupted the witness; he interjected little speeches impugning his motives and affixing his own construction to the language of Mr. BLAINE's despatches. He seemed quite unequal to the task of framing a question which would reach the point in dispute. On the other hand, Mr. BLAINE did not conduct himself with the dignity which his friends must have expected. With a little more tact, he might have put his whole case before the public, and then used the committee to put a stop to the irrelevant, leading and often unanswerable questions which Mr. BELMONT showered upon him. The whole affair was painful to those who desire that the public business of the country shall be conducted in a way befitting the national dignity.

MR. BLAIR of New Hampshire is the next victim of the SHIPHERD investigation. He admits that he accepted a retainer from Mr. SHIPHERD, and that he was his counsel before the State Department. But this retainer he gave back as soon as he found that the matter was to come before Congress. This raises a much broader question than any thus far discussed. At present, Congress and every State Legislature are

crowded with lawyers. Nearly all of them are men in practice. Ought there not to be some well-defined lines to keep them out of practice which may interfere with their political duties? Certainly, in the existing relation of Congress to the departments, no Senator or Representative should accept a fee as an attorney to urge any claim on the attention of the departments.

THE President is about to issue a proclamation for the suppression of the cow-boy outrages in Arizona. But he finds that the proclamation would be a waste of paper, so long as the laws to regulate the use of the army remain as they are. During Mr. HAYES's Administration, they were amended to forbid the use of the national troops for the enforcement of national laws, except in cases expressly authorized by Congress. The object was to prevent their use to enforce the election laws. It is doubtful whether this legislation was in accord with the Constitution; but nobody likes to take the responsibility of defying it. And so the President has to ask that Congress kindly give him leave to execute his oath of office, "to enforce the laws of the United States."

Against the Indians the national troops always can be used. A new outbreak at San Carlos Agency calls for their employment. The agent, Mr. TIFFANY, gives two reasons. One is the malign influence of the "medicine men." So long as we leave the red man under the dominion of his brutal and cowardly superstitions, we may expect that his morals and manners will be on the level with his belief. Another reason is that the San Carlos Reservation has been reduced again and again in its dimensions, without the Indians receiving any benefit. Valuable mining property has been subtracted from it, but no compensation paid to its rightful owners.

A COLORADO paper corrects us on two points with the suave and graceful courtesy in which the editors of the Far West are so well practised. It says that there is in Colorado no purpose to rob the Utes of anything; that the lands in dispute have been deeded by the Utes to the State of Colorado, and the tribe removed to Utah. There are some Utes in them; but they are intruders without rights. This is not the version of the story which we have been finding in the newspapers for some years past. Past experience, indeed, shows us that it may be true in the letter without the charge against Colorado being weakened in the least. Bargains with Indians often are made by peculiar methods; and the mere statement that the Indians have agreed to do so and so counts for very little now until we are told what the inducements were. The Poncas are a case in point.

Our Colorado contemporary is indignant that we call Judge BELFORD a Free Trader. It, no doubt, has heard Mr. GOUGH's story of the seedy chap who asked the landlord for an abatement in his board-bill, on the ground that he was a clergyman. "No," was the answer; "you eat like a heathen and you drink like a heathen; so, just pay like the other heathens." Mr. BELFORD talks like a Free Trader and votes like a Free Trader; and as such we shall class him until we see some good reason for thinking we are wrong.

REPORTS collected from the various States by *The Times* of New York show a general prospect of an abundant harvest. Of course, everything depends on the character of our summer weather. At this time last year, the crops were equally promising. But the cold weather of June and the drouth of the following summer upset all calculations and almost put our national balance-sheet wrong. Hence our comparatively hard times, in spite of the general prosperity of so many industries and the constant demand for labor. Upon good crops very much depends. All economists recognize the fact that agriculture is the fundamental industry in every well-ordered State, and that upon the farmer's prosperity depends that of all other classes. With the depression of the farming interest, all the rest are suffering more or less. It is the misfortune of England that her ambition to make herself the world's work-shop has caused the depression of this great interest.

THE Treasury statement for May 1st shows a decrease in the total debt (taking the "less cash in the Treasury" method of stating it,) of \$14,415,823 during the month of April, the total, by this plan of statement, being \$1,711,850,598, including the greenback issue, silver

certificates, etc. The bonded debt bearing interest is \$1,494,044,850, and the bonded debt on which interest has ceased is \$15,714,845, making a total of \$1,507,759,695. The decrease during April brings the total decrease since July 1st, 1881, up to \$128,748,213. The two remaining months of the fiscal year, at the same rate of reduction, would make the reduction for the year one hundred and fifty-four millions and a half (\$154,497,852). The recurrence of such statements emphasizes what has, from time to time, been said in these columns as the proper policy in relation to debt and taxation. The bonds now payable (the "continued" sixes and fives, bearing three and a half per cent.,) are rapidly diminishing, and the unwisdom of maintaining so much taxation and so great a revenue, with so large an annual surplus, ought to be, by this time, plain to all. Those who desire to diminish the customs duties, and so decrease the protective power of the tariff, have a good reason for opposing the repeal of the internal taxes; but all other people, it would seem, are interested in precisely the opposite way.

THE liquor-dealers of Cincinnati have resolved to place themselves in the attitude of resistance to the clause of the POND Law which requires Sunday closing. They will keep their saloons open, whatever the law may say. In this they are not following any exceptional course. In Philadelphia,—and, we believe, in most of our great cities,—the laws to enforce Sunday closing are a dead letter. This is one of the things which make the liquor business more demoralizing than it otherwise would be. It represents an element of defiance to constituted authority which tends to lower the whole tone of deference to law. This is one of the dangers of a prohibitory law,—that it enlists so large a part of the people in defiance of the law as a piece of tyranny. To our German fellow-citizens, with their notions of Sunday, the same unhappy state of feeling arises under legislation like that of Ohio. It is one of the evils which grow out of our want of social homogeneity. But, of the two evils, we should accept that which comes from exacting and enforcing Sunday laws. The need of a genuine rest-day increases with every year of our history, and no class or occupation should be exempt from the command to cease work, except those with whose constant service the community cannot dispense.

THE city of sensations has had a fresh one in the discovery of three "infernal machines," meant for the destruction of Mr. VANDERBILT, Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, and Mr. WALLING, the Superintendent of Police. The selection of these three gentlemen, unless the whole affair were a hoax, seems to indicate that the machines were devised and sent by the German Socialists. Mr. WALLING offended them by a somewhat unjustifiable refusal to allow them to form a funeral procession recently, on the ground that he had not had six hours' notice, and Messrs. FIELD and VANDERBILT are naturally the targets of much Socialistic rhetoric. On the other hand, the fact that a piece of the *Volks-Zeitung* was found in one of the boxes seems to indicate a purpose to put the police on a false scent. The machines themselves were too clumsy and inefficient to have caused much harm,—too clumsy, indeed, to suggest that any German made them.

THE progress of political events in Pennsylvania demands our continued comment. Within the week, a conference of ten persons, five designated by the chairman of the Republican State Committee, Mr. COOPER, and five by United States Senator MITCHELL, has held two prolonged sessions in Philadelphia to consider what measures would tend to further Republican usefulness and success. The outcome of this conference has been of a tentative and inconclusive character. The five Independent advisers made certain declarations of political principle to which the other five acceded, and in token of their unanimity the whole ten placed their signatures to the declarations and recommended their adoption by the "regular" Republican State convention, which is to meet at Harrisburg on Wednesday next. These declarations are as follows:

"1. That we unequivocally condemn the use of patronage to promote personal political ends, and require that all offices bestowed within the party shall be upon the sole basis of fitness. 2. That competent and faithful officers should not be removed, except for cause. 3. That the non-elective minor offices should be filled in accordance with the rules established by law. 4. That the ascertained popular will shall be faithfully carried out in State and national conventions, and by those holding office by favor of

the party. 5. That we condemn compulsory assessments for political purposes, and proscriptions for failure to respond either to such assessments or to requests for voluntary contributions; and that any policy of political proscription is unjust, and calculated to disturb party harmony. 6. That public office institutes a high trust, to be administered solely for the people, whose interests must be paramount to those of persons or parties; and that it should be invariably conducted with the same efficiency, economy and integrity as are expected in the execution of private trusts. 7. That the State ticket should be such as, by the impartiality of its constitution and the high character and acknowledged fitness of the nominees, will justly commend itself to the support of the united Republican party."

The five "regulars" also suggested four changes in the party methods, all of which the Independents, after material amendment, accepted. As amended, they provide for the adoption of popular methods in electing delegates to the State convention, guard against the holding of the State convention long in advance of the election, apportion delegates to counties on the basis of their Republican vote and not according to population, and provide that the test of a man's membership in the Republican organization, and his consequent right to vote for delegates to State and national conventions, shall be his having voted for the Republican candidate for President at the last preceding national election.

THE obvious criticism of these proposed changes in the party system is that they cannot take effect until another year, the work of the party for this year having already gone beyond the points at which they would apply. It is true that the meeting of the Convention—which assembles three or four months earlier than it should have done,—might have been postponed, and elections by the people, either directly, as in Lancaster County, or by conventions, as in Chester and other counties, might have been, meantime, held. But a proposition to this effect was emphatically negatived by the committee named by Mr. COOPER. As to the declarations of principle, which are the most conspicuous, and may be the most useful, results of the conference, they apply at once, and they are, it will be seen, explicit and radical declarations in the direction of reform. That Colonel QUAY and Mr. MAGEE, as well as their three colleagues, should have adopted and signed them, is a notable event in Pennsylvania politics; for these two gentlemen are two of the most trusted and influential of Senator CAMERON's managers, and the declarations of principle which they now publish to the world are such as would cut up by the roots the methods by which Mr. CAMERON makes his private political corporation rule the Republican party. If Mr. QUAY should live up to the rules which he thus conspicuously declares and signs, if Mr. MAGEE should live up to them, if General HARTRANFT should live up to them, and if Mr. REEDER should live up to them, Senator CAMERON will be obliged either to organize anew his whole "machine" or he will be obliged to let the members of the Republican organization have the control of their own affairs. It may be said, of course, that none of these gentlemen signed in good faith, that they do not mean what they say they mean,—that, in fact, they were simply perpetrating a fraud for the purpose of gaining a point. But we decline to take that view of the case. We advise the people to look now at the development of affairs, and see whether (1) the Republican convention adopts these recommendations, (2) whether the Republican "machine" takes them as its rules of action, (3) whether the gentlemen who signed them live up to them. If these results are found to follow, very well; politics in Pennsylvania will be the gainer; and, if they do not, then the present independent purposes of a great many voters will be intensified, and additional good cause will be given for independent action.

AN analysis of the declarations of principle will show how directly they cut across the grain of "boss" rule and "machine" methods. The unequivocal condemnation of the use of patronage to promote personal political ends condemns four out of every five of the changes in Federal offices which Senator CAMERON has had the President to make within the last six months. Colonel QUAY knows this, Mr. MAGEE knows it, General HARTRANFT knows it, Mr. REEDER knows it, every intelligent man in Pennsylvania knows it; for they are perfectly aware that Senator CAMERON, looking now to the promotion of his own re-election, is using the "patronage" of the general Government for his own "personal political ends," and that it is being used by him in no

other way. Colonel QUAY and his colleagues, in signing these declarations, strike the chief of their political corporation across the face. The language they use means this or means nothing. If they gave the blow only as a feint, to deceive the people, they have written themselves down dishonored; if they gave it, meaning so to do, they admit the justice and force of the people's indictment of "machine" methods. The removal of SULLIVAN at Pittsburg, in order to make place for a CAMERON agent,—the removal of WILEY in Lancaster, to make room for another,—the appointment of a "machine" postmaster at Wilkes-Barre, in the face of the people's preferences,—and the same thing at Wilmington, Delaware, under circumstances still more scandalous,—the selection of CAMERON agents in Philadelphia for revenue and customs places, against the recommendation of the business men and others directly interested,—the procurement of vacancies in the post-office and marshal's office in Pittsburg, in order to put other CAMERON agents into them,—all these are very recent instances where the "machine," of which Senator CAMERON is manager and the chiefs of the COOPER committee of conference are essential parts, has done, openly, directly and insolently, just what the declarations of principle "unequivocally condemn."

A FURTHER analysis of the declarations shows much more of the same thing. To bestow offices within the party "on the sole basis of fitness" would destroy Mr. CAMERON's "machine;" for the basis of bestowal is devotion to him and his political corporation. The President is now, and for months has been, presenting him the "patronage," in order that he may serve himself to the fullest extent. The declaration that competent and faithful officers should not be removed, except for cause, applies with the completest force to cases like those of SULLIVAN, WILEY, and SMITH, the postmaster at Wilkes-Barre, as well as Mr. EYSTER, the Assistant United States Treasurer in Philadelphia, who has also been marked for early removal. The carrying out of the "ascertained popular will" in national and State conventions is precisely what Mr. CAMERON and his lieutenants, including Messrs. QUAY and MAGEE, did not adhere to, in 1880, at Harrisburg and Chicago. They put the mark of condemnation on their own course by the present declaration.

And so we might proceed with the other specifications of principle. But it is not necessary. Unless the representatives of Mr. COOPER who signed these declarations sincerely intend to change the "machine" methods of Pennsylvania Republicanism, and so to overthrow the "boss" system which now controls the State, they should at once announce the withdrawal of their signatures from the document of May 1st. It binds them to the work of reform, or it stamps them as dishonest signers.

ADDITIONAL to these details, some others must be stated to complete the record. The executive committee of the Independent Republicans have issued a circular, urging energetic and prompt response to their call for the sending of delegates to the May 24th convention. This circular is part of the work that was on hand; but its issuance is also with a view to correct any impression that there is a weakening of the Independent purposes. In the elections of delegates to Mr. CAMERON's convention of May 10th, the recent returns from counties are generally favorable to the "machine," though last week several counties, including Lackawanna, Luzerne, Cumberland, Venango and Crawford, were reported as choosing delegates opposed to it. In Lancaster County, on Saturday, besides choosing State delegates, nominations were made by the Republicans, at a general vote of the party, for county officers and for members of the Legislature. In the choice of candidates for the House, the anti-CAMERON men made gains, defeating three of the old members who deserted Mr. GROW last year, and carrying through the only one (Mr. JOHN H. LANDIS,) who then stood faithful. The greatest interest centred, however, in the nomination for Senator, as the Senators to be elected in November hold for four years and will take part in the choice of a United States Senator in 1885. In this contest the Stalwarts won, beating Mr. C. S. KAUFFMAN, who was a candidate for renomination, and who, with Mr. LANDIS, adhered to Mr. GROW. There is no doubt that Senator CAMERON used his utmost endeavors—as he had declared he would do,—to defeat Mr. KAUFFMAN, one of the means being the recent removal of United

States Collector WILEY, and the appointment in his place of Mr. K.'s own brother, a "306" delegate to Chicago. The candidate selected for Senator is a particularly objectionable Stalwart, who bore an unsavory reputation during previous service in the Legislature.

AMONG the remarkable features of the situation, it is now developed that Mr. WOLFE has been urged to take a place on the ticket to be nominated by Mr. CAMERON's convention. The idea of making such an offer is, of course, to deprive the Independent movement of Mr. WOLFE's assistance, and to destroy him, both in reputation and influence. Of course, he would be beaten at the election, even if the remainder of Mr. CAMERON's ticket should pull through, as the Independent voters who supported him a year ago would not do so under these circumstances; while the Stalwarts, who have hated him more than any other man in the State, would "cut" him by thousands, their leaders looking on. Mr. WOLFE should at once begin a prosecution of the parties who approached him for "corrupt solicitation." A repetition of the riot bribery investigations would clear the atmosphere.

A REMARK of Congressman BAYNE in regard to the necessity of a juster distribution of the Federal patronage is gravely taken by *The Times* of New York as expressing the views of the Independents of this State, and they are read a long lecture on the subject of the need of higher ideas in politics. The Independents are not seeking patronage of any kind. They even do not object to having such places as fall vacant filled by Mr. ARTHUR with honest and capable Stalwarts. They do object to the removal of honest and capable officials of any way of thinking to make room for political workers; and they do object to the selection of such men as Mr. WILLIAM J. POLLOCK for any office, under any circumstances. They object to these procedures as constituting a system of terrorism by which every national official is forced to become the agent and accomplice of the CAMERON "machine," to oppress the public opinion of the people of this Commonwealth. They stand exactly with Mr. HOAR and Mr. DAWES in this matter. They are believers in a reform of the civil service which will take it out of politics.

THE movement for Civil Service Reform is penetrating even the City Councils of Philadelphia. There is, at least, a very general expression of opinion as to the bad fruits of our present system, though there seems to be no proper perception of the locality of its roots. It is felt that political assessments and removals for political reasons are bad things; but nobody proposes to correct the evil by giving the office-holders that security of tenure which will emancipate them from the slavery of service to the "machine." So long as continuance in office depends upon party victory, political assessments will be laid and paid. So long as the whole body of officials owe their places to the success of their party, each of them will be expected to work his hardest for party success. And no rules against these two abuses will accomplish anything. The "bosses" are quite content to have such resolutions and rules as these passed. They know that no amount of legislation and regulation will destroy their power, so long as they have human nature on their side.

THE relative of an American bishop once asked him for notice, at least once a quarter, as to the tack he was going to take between High and Low Church, so that he might follow him loyally in his course. The American editors who have been backing Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. FORSTER through thick and thin might complain with reason that they are not given some notice as to what is coming next. Among them we may include Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, although, indeed, Mr. SMITH seems to have been getting beyond Mr. FORSTER and finding coercion too mild for his Cromwellian temper. We agree with Mr. SMITH on so many questions that we regret his wilful destruction of his credit as a practical politician by his extravagances in regard to Ireland. And we protest most earnestly against his declaration that America would have adopted towards the Irish revolt measures much more summary and effective than any which have been employed in Ireland. How America deals with land revolts is seen in the story of the anti-rent movement against the New York patroons. Mr. SMITH thinks the first step in dealing with Ireland is to deprive the disaffected districts of all

representation in Parliament. But in America, when THADDEUS STEVENS proposed to keep the recently revolted States in a condition of tutelage without representation in Congress, nobody listened to that Cromwellian proposal. If democracies have a superstition, it is in favor of popular representation; and Mr. SMITH finds no support for this and similar proposals in any precedents from American history.

RECENT events and announcements:—Work on the tunnel under the English Channel is to be suspended.—Terrible snow-storms were reported, Monday, as raging on the Alps.—On Tuesday, Mr. W. E. FORSTER, Chief Secretary for Ireland, resigned in consequence of the new Irish policy.—The same day, Mr. GLADSTONE made a speech outlining the new policy; the three imprisoned members of Parliament, PARNELL, DILLON and O'KELLY, have been released from Kilmainham Jail, and the cases of the other "suspects," with few exceptions, will be reconsidered.—It is thought (Wednesday,) that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN will succeed Mr. FORSTER in Mr. GLADSTONE'S Cabinet.—Mr. PARNELL left Dublin on Wednesday for England.—Jews in great numbers have begun to leave Russia.—The French Chamber of Deputies has re-assembled.—The President issued on Wednesday a proclamation against lawless characters, known as "cow-boys," in Arizona Territory.—HORACE MAYNARD of Tennessee, who was, for many years, in Congress, and who had been since Minister to Turkey and Postmaster-General, died suddenly, at Nashville, on Wednesday, aged sixty-eight years.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SITUATION.

IT would be absurd to suppose that the political situation in Pennsylvania is greatly changed by the meeting of ten Republicans and their formal declaration of certain familiar principles. In fact, it remains as it was before the recent conferences in Philadelphia. The reasonable discontent of the people with "boss" rule, and their growing purpose to strike down the methods of the "machine," are in no wise affected by the conference or its declaration of principles. This discontent and the consequent purpose are the essential and natural outcome of an intelligent comprehension by the people of their rights and duties under a republican system of government; and to presume that they would be disposed of while the cause of complaint remains is to ascribe to the people a very moderate degree of intelligence and courage.

The gains by the conference are definite, and they are not to be left out of account. The action of the conference has placed the representatives of the Stalwart wing of the organization on record, over their own signatures, in the most formal and conspicuous manner, in favor of political methods which embody the essence of reform. It has shown that the Stalwart wing confesses the importance and the strength of the Independent movement, and that it is obliged to descend from excommunication to negotiation. It has compelled the admission that the Independent Republicans who voted for Mr. WOLFE last year, instead of General BAILY, are all the same Republicans; and it has added to this the formal declaration that the test of membership in the party shall be the having voted, at the last preceding Presidential election, for the Republican electors. It has compelled, in addition to this, the concession by the Stalwart wing of other changes in party methods, which, if the party shall maintain its existence, will be of great value in securing for the people their free and untrammelled expression.

But the action of the conference is tentative only. It is a part of the case, but not the essential part. If the Independent committee had considered it proper to approach the subject of the *personnel* of the State ticket at all, they could have developed what is, at this time, and will continue to be, in the canvass of this year, the crucial issue. They did not, however, choose to consider in any way the composition of the ticket. They not only avoided—as was most proper and necessary,—every approach to a parley as to who should be placed upon it, but they avoided even the appearance of "setting up" things, by not even declaring—what they, of course, knew,—

that there could be no thorough and satisfactory adjustment unless the names "slated" by Senator CAMERON'S direction were unconditionally taken off of it. Perhaps this was best; it effectually and completely stopped the mouths of those who had been ready to cry out that the Independents were engaged in a dicker for place, and that the substance of their demands was, in reality, a distribution of "spoils." To have deserved this charge would have been folly and short-sightedness, indeed; it would have shown that the Independents could be guilty of exactly that which is the offence of the "machine" itself,—the forestalling of popular action by the making of "slate" candidates. The Stalwart wing might have hesitated less; the overtures continually made from their side of the party to members of the Independent committee, to accept places on the State ticket to be nominated at Harrisburg on May 10th, certainly showed no hesitation at all in the direction of "fixing" and unfixing what the convention itself should do; and, further, the presumed pliability of that body in the hands of the "machine" managers was conclusively shown by these overtures.

But that which the conference did not reach remains in the hands of the people themselves. It stands unchanged. The immediate issue, as we declared a week ago, still is the sufferance or the overthrow of "boss" rule in Pennsylvania. No other question is so conspicuous or so vital. This is in the hearts of the people. And it involves exactly what the Independent committee did not go into. It involves the success or the defeat of the candidates selected by the "machine," and who are to be nominated at Harrisburg on Wednesday. The history of these nominations is perfectly known. The present chapter began in the month of December, at Washington. Senator CAMERON then "slated" General BEAVER for the Governorship. Colonel QUAY agreed to the arrangement. Word was sent throughout the State that the "slate" had been made, and the answering voices of approval came like a Stalwart chorus from every creature and agent of the "machine." The terms of praise for General BEAVER were even "formulated;" every "machine" man told in the same words what a Christian gentleman he was! It was at this time that General BEAVER went to Washington. His candidacy, thus arranged with Mr. CAMERON, involved the withdrawal of other men, notably Mr. COOPER. The latter went to Washington, likewise, to learn whether he might or might not be a candidate, and he was, as he candidly told the newspapers when he returned, ordered to "stand aside for the present," the nomination having been this year conferred upon General BEAVER. COOPER, therefore, came home with a blank, BEAVER with a prize. COOPER, unfortunately for his hopes, has a "kicker" county. It sent a BLAINE delegate to Chicago, who stubbornly resisted the conspiracy by which General GRANT was to be nominated for a third term, in spite of the wishes of the Republican States. But BEAVER went to Chicago, himself, from his county, and, misrepresenting the people of his district and of the State, joined heartily in the conspiracy of which CONKLING and CAMERON were the chief organizers. He earned then his brazen medal, and he earned the nomination for Governor that had been denied him in 1878. When, therefore, he repaired to Washington, almost a year before the election of 1882, and hastened to the presence of Mr. CAMERON, he went simply to receive a new assurance that the old one would be kept.

Against a candidate so selected, it would be absurd if the opposition to "boss" rule did not most positively direct itself. To accept such a piece of "machine" work would be simply to consent to any and every such work of the "machine." If those who desire the emancipation of the State of Pennsylvania from the control of the political corporation which makes its politics a reproach, should consent to nominations thus made, and which involve so much of future consequence, they would simply be confessing either their folly or their inconsistency.

For it must be understood that Senator CAMERON is now arranging for the continuance of his corporation in power from 1885 to 1891. 1891 is a good way off, but not too far for a corporation to make calculations reaching it. Bonds are issued payable much farther in the future. Freight arrangements and traffic agreements are made to run more than nine years. A political organization—or, rather, a personal organization dealing in politics,—is of so nearly the same character as a corporation, that it may, and does, readily see its own purposes so far ahead as this. Mr. CAMERON has one serious purpose in Pennsylvania this year, and no more. Any others are of little consequence to him. He means now to lay hold of those sources of strength which will be of service in behalf of his reelection in 1885. The Governorship will be valuable. Its power and influence can help him greatly. The Senators to be chosen this year will “hold over,” and the Governor will do the same. It is these that Mr. CAMERON is reaching out for. His hand is seen in connection with both. And, if the Independent voters, who complain of the system which he maintains in Pennsylvania,—and which he intends to maintain for years to come, unless the people prevent it,—should now give their votes to his “slated” ticket, they would simply be stultifying themselves as to this campaign and helping to keep the State in the grasp of the “machine” for the future. It must be presumed that they have too much intelligence and too much sense of their political obligations to do anything of the sort. To presume otherwise would be to insult them.

EMERSON, THE POET-PHILOSOPHER.

IT is not often that America buries a man in whom the whole world takes an interest; yet this has happened twice since the year opened. The death of EMERSON, like that of LONGFELLOW, has called forth tributes of honor from all the civilized world; nor is there a wilderness, hardly, in the two hemispheres, where, by some hunter, merchant, missionary, or adventurous traveller, the poems of LONGFELLOW and the wise words of the Concord sage have not been repeated. TYNDALL recited them among the Alpine glaciers, and AGASSIZ in the forests of Brazil; the wastes of Greenland and Spitzbergen heard them from KANE, the woods and mountains of Japan from LYMAN, the deserts of Africa from STANLEY. The geographical limits of HORACE'S renown, which he boasted and has far exceeded, have been further surpassed by the poets of the modern world. Fame has now become œcumenical, and the songs of the minstrel are more universal than those of the migratory birds. And, as these differ greatly from each other,—one soaring and singing “high and aloof,” another setting by the window or twittering under the eaves,—so the renown of poets varies from the sweet domestic popularity of LONGFELLOW to the oracular sacredness of HERBERT and EMERSON,—with which, also, a certain familiarity was blended to the extent of quaintness. The thought was profound, the affection of the poet homelike and warm, however distant his philosophy might remove him,—to Greece and Egypt, even to Judea and beyond, to Persia, to the pre-historic valley of Cashmere,

“And utmost Indian isle Taprobane.”

LOWELL once spoke of EMERSON happily as “a Greek head on right Yankee shoulders;” but, if we would be a little more discriminating, this mystical, priestly, princely Bostonian was Persian, rather than Greek, English, or American. He traced back to the land of Cyrus the Younger and the Elder,—of ZOROASTER and the truth-speaking, far-shooting Parthians, whose symbol was aspiring flame and whose worship was directed to nothing lower than the stars. He was Persian in his build, both of body and spirit,—slender, agile, amorous and cavalier,—not broad and massive for Roman conquest, or English domination, or German research, but Oriental, whether in his activity or his repose. There was something both courtly and devout in his nature, fitting him for society

or for solitude; and of such a mixture was his life composed. No man of our day lived more publicly than he; and yet few were more retired, having that power of withdrawing into himself, without asceticism or *hauteur*, which is the mark of high, serene contemplation. He had the poet's love for a rural life, and, therefore, as soon as he could himself direct his fortunes, he chose the rural town of Concord for his home, saying to one who had proposed Plymouth for his residence: “I am a poet, and must live among the direct influences of nature.” And from that time (1833,) he began to justify the name of poet by what he wrote.

It was not as a poet, however, but as a philosopher, that EMERSON made his first impression on the age in which he grew to spiritual manhood. This was not the period of his own early activity as a clergyman in Boston; for he had not then emancipated himself from the traditions of his nurture and his province. Boston has ever been intensely provincial, like Philadelphia, but with now and then a man, like FRANKLIN, CHANNING, WEBSTER and EMERSON, who rose easily out of the provincial into the universal. Had EMERSON been ambitious and struggling for recognition, like CARLYLE, he might have emerged earlier from the cultivated obscurity of Boston into a commanding position in literature; and, even as it was, he came to be the head of a school of thought in New England before CARLYLE was accepted by the critical authorities of England. His “Nature,” written at Concord in 1834-5, and printed at Boston in 1836, was his first authentic declaration of the faith that was in him, though he had held it in his heart from childhood. He never afterwards put his philosophy, as a whole, into a more systematic form, though he developed much more fully some features of it,—particularly its ethical side, and its practical relations to the world. His public addresses at Cambridge before students and professors in 1837, and, again, in 1838, were vigorous presentations of that side of his philosophy which was pure idealism and referred everything to the in-dwelling spirit,—thus giving rise to the imputations of pantheism which were made against him by Professors NORTON and BOWEN, and others of the Cambridge scholars, in 1838-9. A sharp controversy sprang up over his Divinity School address of 1838, in which Professor NORTON, GEORGE RIPLEY, THEODORE PARKER, and others, took part; but EMERSON did not himself feel called on to engage in the quarrel. He wrote to the Rev. HENRY WARE, Jr., (whose colleague he had been in a Boston pastorate from 1829 to 1832,) under date of October 8th, 1838: “I believe I must tell you what I think of my new position. It strikes me very oddly that good and wise men at Cambridge and Boston should think of raising me into an object of criticism. I have always been, from my very incapacity of methodical writing, a chartered libertine,—free to worship and free to rail,—lucky when I could make myself understood, but never esteemed near enough to the institutions and mind of society to deserve the notice of the masters of literature and religion. I have appreciated fully the advantages of my position; for I well know that there is no scholar less willing or less able to be a polemic. I could not give account of myself, if challenged. I shall go on just as before, seeing whatever I can and telling what I see, and, I suppose, with the same fortune that has hitherto attended me,—the joy of finding that my abler and better brothers, who work with the sympathy of society, loving and beloved, do now and then unexpectedly confirm my perceptions and find my nonsense is only their own thought in motley.”

This frank statement must be taken as in part ironical; for an insight so piercing as EMERSON'S must have seen that he had the key to the situation, forty years ago, much better than his “abler and better brothers,” who did, in fact, after some decades of resistance, fall mainly into his view of things. They did not adopt, nor will the world be quick to adopt, the high idealism which EMERSON taught as a principle; but on its practical, ethical side, which he

soon began to hold up with pungent illustrations and noble examples, they soon found themselves his converts. The earlier essays, from 1841 to 1847, presented speculative idealism; but the public addresses, printed in the *Dial* from 1840 to 1844, and collected in a volume in 1849, had a more practical bearing; and this phase of EMERSON'S philosophy was still farther developed in the "Representative Men" (1850,) and "English Traits," which was written from 1848 to 1854, but not published until 1856. The visit to England in 1847-8, out of which the book grew, was the turning-point in his intellectual career, at which he modified his earlier and mystical utterances into the plainer form of his later books. His early disciples have lamented this change, and find the high-water mark of his prose writing in the first book of essays and the "Representative Men;" but, in fact, he was addressing himself, in "English Traits" and "The Conduct of Life," to an audience of older and less ideal persons than those who listened to him before 1848. In his poems no such marked change is perceptible, the new volumes of 1867 and 1876 containing poetry as ideal and as mystical as any in the first volume of 1847.

The later years of EMERSON'S life have not been fertile in intellectual activity, and it is a long time since he wrote any new essays or addresses, those which he had published of late being earlier papers, revised for the press since he gave up writing. He had been collecting, arranging and editing his manuscripts, with the aid of his children and his friend, Mr. CABOT, who is understood to have in preparation a life of EMERSON. It is to be hoped that the manuscripts will be published without too much rigor in editing; for EMERSON has been one of the few good writers of our time who printed too little. He wrote rapidly and diligently when his mood favored; but he kept what he wrote by him for a long time, and, even after he began to print a volume, he would delay the press for months or years, until the form of expression and the arrangement of the parts suited exactly his fastidious mind. Many of his admired addresses were never printed by him, and owe their publicity to newspaper reports, of which he was extravagantly distrustful. A whole series of his essays, which he hoped to weave together into his chief work, "The Natural History of the Intellect," remain unpublished,—some of them, it is to be feared, unfinished. But, for the editing of this book, Mr. CABOT, by the nature of his own studies, is peculiarly well fitted, and it is to be hoped he can give it to the world. The correspondence between EMERSON and CARLYLE, which is to be printed as a book by itself, is in the hands of Mr. EMERSON'S daughter, Mrs. FORBES, to whom it was given by CARLYLE for his part,—and by whom it will, in due time, be published, no doubt. Mr. FROUDE will make some use of these letters in his next volume; but their complete publication rests with Mr. EMERSON'S children, we understand.

Since his last return from Europe, in 1873, Mr. EMERSON'S memory had gradually failed him, first preventing him, some years later, from consecutive writing, and then, in these last years, from general conversation and the pleasures of society, which, notwithstanding his love of solitude, he had always keenly enjoyed. No house in New England was more hospitable than his,—no heart more ready to entertain the experiences, the aspirations and the thoughts of others. Nor did he morosely withdraw or hide himself when this inability came upon him. He still delighted in the conversation of his friends, and in the essays and discussions which he honored them by listening to and applauding. He watched with unabated interest that singular outgrowth of his own teachings,—the Concord School of Philosophy,—and for two summers gave a lecture in its course. His last appearance in any public place was to hear Professor HARRIS, his neighbor, read an exposition of "Sartor Resartus;" and his own last public reading was that of his essay on CARLYLE, in the spring of 1881. His fatal illness was short,

and not, at first, alarming; but he had finished his life's work, and was gently anxious to withdraw; so that his vigorous constitution offered little resistance to the disease. During its feverish progress, his mind wandered; but at intervals his eye would resume its lustre and he would talk composedly to his family and his dear friends. Two days before death, his old companion in the early labors of idealism in Boston—Mr. ALCOTT,—came to bid him farewell. As he took his hand, EMERSON said, tenderly: "Are you well?" "Very well." "Are you quite sure? You have a strong hold on life; keep it firm." And with this hint of immortal existence, in which he had so constantly believed, the dying sage said his smiling good-by to the world he was leaving.

THE VICTORY OF IRELAND.

THIRTY years ago, an Irish land agent said there was still one weapon in the hands of the Irish tenantry which they might use with tremendous force: If ever they chose to sit still and pay no rent, the Government and the landlords alike would be non-plussed. This remark had its warrant in the previous history of the country. Fifty years ago, the Catholic peasantry resolved that they no longer would pay tithes to the Protestant rectors of the Established Church. The whole power of the Government was enlisted to collect the tithes, but at a cost five times as great as the amount the police and military managed to collect. At last, they gave it up as a bad job, and commuted the tithes paid by the tenant into a tithe-rent charge, to be paid by his landlord. The people were omnipotent in their passive resistance.

The present strike against rent has not been so general as that against tithes. It is not, indeed, bounded by any sectarian lines. Protestants, as well as Catholics, have united in it. But it has not enlisted so large a part of the Irish tenantry as did the resistance to tithes. How large a part, we have no means of knowing. The news-mongers, throughout the struggle, have been on the side of the landlords, and for a long time ignored the practical effects of the proclamation against rent issued by Mr. PARNELL and his associates from Kilmainham Jail. Even now, they say as little about the matter as is possible, and make no effort to learn the extent of the strike. But that it has been very extensive, is evident from the effect produced upon the landlord class and their friends, the Tories, in Parliament. These have been forced into something like a surrender. Mr. PARNELL'S first and chief demand was the conversion of the peasant tenantry into a peasant proprietary. Mr. GLADSTONE refused to make that the leading feature of his land law for Ireland. Taking up again the ideas of the abortive land law of 1870, he planned to keep the relation of landlord and tenant intact, and regulate that relation by law in a way which would give the Irish tenant security. When Mr. PARNELL refused to accept this solution, and spoke of the new law as a predestined failure, he was thrust into jail for "obstructing the law." Yet the English Tories and the Irish landlords both agree that Mr. PARNELL was right and Mr. GLADSTONE wrong. They want to have the purchase clauses of the act brought into the foreground, the facilities for purchase increased, and measures taken to convert the tenant into a land-owner.

That the Irish land act should be taken up this session for any kind of amendment, is a result of the strike against rent. It was announced most ostentatiously that this was to be an English session of Parliament,—not an Irish session. Ireland had received all the attention to which she was entitled. Let her give the Land Act "a fair trial." The Queen's speech foreshadowed not an hour of attention to Irish questions. Yet now, before the session is half over, the Ministry announce, that, of the measures proposed in the Queen's speech, only that for the reform of Parliamentary procedure shall take precedence of the bill to amend the Land Act. The Tory programme—to enable the tenants to buy out the landlords,—is put forward by a member of the last Cabinet

and accepted by the present one. The urgency of the advanced Liberals and Home Rulers, that the tenants be relieved of the pressure of arrears consequent upon failure of crops, has been acquiesced in. Before the session ends, this finality of a land act will wear a very different shape from that with which it began.

A third victory over Mr. GLADSTONE and his friends is that he has been obliged to abandon the coercion policy. Up to a very recent date, that policy was treated as indispensable. No substitute for it was to be entertained. To the end of the struggle, the Government was to go on locking men up in prison in a time of profound peace, and refusing them any kind of trial. Foreign opinion has contributed to change this, and especially American opinion. When America steps in, and says: "That kind of treatment may be good enough for British subjects, but it is not good enough for American citizens," the average Englishman begins to see the thing in a new light. He wonders if it is "good enough for British subjects," and whether it is to be reckoned for the future among "the resources of civilization" at the disposal of any British Ministry who find themselves face to face with a great popular discontent. There certainly is nothing in the method and principle of coercion which confines it to the Irish side of the Channel. There is no reason for the thing not becoming a precedent for future CASTLEREAGHS in dealing with English discontent. So, on the whole, JOHN BULL begins to be ashamed of this coercion business, and to wish he were out of it. This the Tories see, and are trying to profit by it. They would have done as bad or worse to the Land Leaguers, if they had been in power; but now they begin to sympathize with the Land Leaguers, and to wonder why Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. FORSTER cannot get on with the Irish in some gentler fashion. So the Ministry have to seek some substitute more in keeping with Constitutional procedure.

But, after all, the chief reason for abandoning it is that the Irish have shown it to be useless. The number and the atrocity of the outrages did not diminish, although Mr. FORSTER locked up everybody whom an active and suspicious police ventured to designate as "suspected" of complicity. There is good reason for believing that in most cases the suspicion was misdirected. But the accused was given no chance to clear himself. He underwent no examination before a magistrate. He was not told what were the inculpatory facts on which the arrest was based, and, of course, he could not bring forward exculpatory evidence. He simply was put behind stone walls, that the country might enjoy peace and quiet. And the peace and quiet of the country were farther off than ever.

The truth is that such arrests bore to the Irish peasantry the aspect of a disguised war, and they repaid them in kind. Everybody whose acts placed him on the side of the constituted authorities became in their view a lawful object of hostilities. The landlord who acquiesced in the strike against rent was told that he would get a fair rent "within three months after the release of the 'suspects.'" The landlord who evicted his tenants, or levied on their property, ran the risk he would in the front of a cavalry charge. The tenant who paid his rent "before the 'suspects' were released" might get a load of buckshot in his legs. The man who took the farm from which a tenant had been evicted took his life in his hand at the same time. If the Government meant war, the people meant war also. We are not defending them nor apologizing for them. We are trying to see how the whole matter looked to them, and why they tolerated and took part in acts which shocked the moral sense of those who were looking on without a lively personal interest in the struggle. We lament the whole sad business and are glad to see a prospect of its ending. We desire no antagonism between any classes in Ireland. We think that the great failure of Mr. GLADSTONE's Irish policy has been its tendency to set one half the Irish people at the throats of the other half.

The personal element in the victory is one which is especially dear to the Irish heart. The Celts are full of personal loyalties and antipathies. No amount of general concessions to them as tenants could atone to them for the arrest of their leaders and the continuance of Mr. FORSTER as Chief Secretary for Ireland. Both points they have carried. The arrested Members of Parliament are already at liberty. All but a few of the "suspects" will follow them, and for the detention of those few some better justification than police suspicion and a "Castle warrant" will be given. Above all, Mr. FORSTER goes not merely out of his Secretaryship, but out of the Ministry itself. He cannot acquiesce in the policy of conciliation, and, therefore, refuses any responsibility for it and ceases to continue one of Mr. GLADSTONE's advisers. In this we rejoice most sincerely. Mr. FORSTER, to the Irish people, stands for all that makes them hate Mr. GLADSTONE's policy. Had he simply been shifted from post to post, it might have seemed to mean a mere shift of pieces on the board for the sake of popular effect. That he leaves Mr. GLADSTONE's side because Mr. GLADSTONE has fore-sworn his counsels, is the strongest assurance that the new policy is sincere. Let us note here that many people have been asked to endorse coercion on the ground that this peace-loving Friend was its official representative. What becomes of this argument, in view of this display of Mr. FORSTER's temper?—

*"Judica anne hoc
Vestis filii tui, O, leather-clad Fox?"*

Better still is the promise that Lord DUFFERIN is to take the place of Viceroy in Dublin. Some weeks ago, we named Earl DUFFERIN as just the man for the place. He is a landlord, but an Irishman of patriotic feeling, keen sympathy with his countrymen, and sounder views as to the source of the Irish difficulty than any public man in the British Islands. The appointment of such an Irishman to the post of representative of Her Majesty in Ireland is virtually a concession to the Home Rule feeling in Ireland.

On the whole, the Irish have won. They have forced England to give her agrarian legislation the shape the Irish leaders selected. They have forced the amendment of the Land Act in the important matter of arrears, after its author had declared his purpose to have it tested as it stood. They have forced the confession that they cannot be governed by a policy of terrorism and repression, and that their views of what their country needs must be taken into account by every English statesman.

PUBLIC OPINION.

THE REPUBLICAN CONFERENCES AT PHILADELPHIA.

NO other political occurrence has attracted so much attention, within the last ten days, as the movements of the Pennsylvania Republicans and the conferences between two volunteer committees at Philadelphia. The comment upon these by newspapers outside of the State, as is the case inside, varies very much; as a rule, the Republican journals in other States do not conceal their desire to see the Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania completely overthrow, this year, the "boss" rule which is universally conceded to be the ruling power in the State. The New York *Tribune* thinks, that, "if these suggestions" (the principles declared by the conferees,) "are adopted and honestly carried out, the Republican party in Pennsylvania will hereafter be controlled by the voters, and not by the bosses." In another article, it takes the view that the Independents have gained so much that they ought to submit to Mr. Cameron's ticket "this year," in order to gain something next year. It says:

"The resolutions call for a plan for holding State conventions which will make future packing of those gatherings impossible, and if the convention adopt that plan Mr. Cameron cannot over-rule it. That will be victory enough for the Independents this year. It will be more than they can gain by running a ticket of their own and subjecting the party to a risk of defeat. The wisdom of staying in the party and fighting for reform there must be apparent to the most belligerent of them now. They are vastly better off than they were before the conference met. They have obtained concessions which, sooner or later, must lead to others. The justice of their cause, as well as the strength of their forces, has been recognized. The regular leaders cannot withdraw their concessions without greatly strengthening the revolt."

The New York *Evening Post* takes the view that the Independents do well to hold to their purpose of having a separate convention on the 10th of May,—“in a word, to keep their powder dry for a decisive fight against 'boss' rule, as such.” It adds:

"They will need all the powder they have, and all their watchfulness, too. All they have obtained so far is some abstractions which the 'machine' men never believed in, and which they consented to merely to cover up their refusal of practical concessions. 'Harmony' is at present an article of prime necessity to the 'boss' and the 'machine.' The devil is very anxious to appear as a monk just now. Unless entirely disabled before election, he will appear in a very different shape afterwards."

The New York Times avers (incorrectly,) that "the real bone of contention is the distribution of Federal appointments." It declares, in regard to this, and upon the general subject of the civil service, that:

"Times are very different from what they were during the war, or for some ten years after it. The purposes which the Republican party then set for itself are in great accomplished. Such of them as remain, and those which have since been adopted, are not of sufficient importance to a very large number of Republicans to induce them to accept any and all nominations made, rather than imperil the election of the ticket. The possession of the patronage, therefore, and the consequent control of the nominating machinery, cannot be relied on to carry with it the power which the politicians imagine."

Within the State, a very sensible and accurate, though dispassionate, view is taken by the Philadelphia North American. Having remarked that the people "will not be satisfied with the shadows of things asked for," it adds: "They will demand the substance, and, if denied what is just and equitable to-day, they will find means to take of their own motion what they demand to-morrow." It further says, in reference to the conferences:

"That the Independents have consented to no sacrifice of principles, is quite obvious. That the Stalwarts have displayed a more accommodating disposition than was predicted, is also quite obvious." But that either party has routed the other, is something no experienced politician will pretend. In point of fact, the only change in the situation is an announcement that the methods of party action must be radically altered. Had this been done three months or more ago, it would have solved the problem of party harmony. As the case now stands, the responsibility rests upon the 10th of May convention. It will need a great deal of wisdom; and all good Republicans await its action with interest."

The Philadelphia Telegraph is of the opinion that the Independents would be deceived and betrayed, if they were to accept the declarations of the conferences as conclusive. It says:

"The Independents want no recognition, such as a place on the ticket conveys. They want only that recognition which conveys the acknowledgment that the government is of the people and shall be directly chosen by the people; that it is to be administered for the common good, and not for the glory, power and profit of any one man or set of men. When the [Stalwart] leaders are not so blind as to see the real purpose of the Independent movement, they will see its strength, and, ceasing their threats to execute their 'original intentions,' will begin to build up the Republican party, instead of continuing to tear it down."

The Philadelphia Press warns the managers, in view of the announced determination of the Independents to push forward the organization of their movement for a convention on May 24th, that patriotism and wisdom will have to rule the "regular" convention of May 10th. The Philadelphia Bulletin urges the nomination of Mr. Charles S. Wolfe as Congressman-at-Large by the regular Republican convention. It also describes General Beaver as so well known to everybody as to be universally beloved (!), but throws doubt on this knowledge by giving his name wrongly in every place in its article. The Philadelphia Times regards the conferences as having resulted favorably to Mr. Cameron. The Easton Free Press says:

"Nothing can be plainer than that the entire Cameron interest is staked this year on Beaver's nomination. Cameron's henchmen have been in control of the party organization for years, and the reforms they agree to stand by now amount to a self-confession of the abuses and wrongs they have maintained themselves and their master by. The nomination and election of Beaver mean the re-election of Don Cameron to the United States Senate and the continuance of the 'spoils system.' His supporters are the men to whom he gives the 'spoils,' and, to the extent that he uses the Federal patronage to purchase supporters for his personal ambition, he is a public robber, and the men who accept pay for their services to Cameron in official salaries are to that extent unfaithful and bribed citizens. The Independent movement is designed to break up this 'spoils system.' The resolutions accepted by the Stalwarts for Cameron condemn the system; and still, by staking everything on the nomination of Beaver to secure the re-election of Cameron, the Stalwart conferees gave the plain lie to their reform professions. The situation is not now a complicated one. Whatever Republicans may think of Beaver personally, they know that the fair interpretation of the Cameron policy regarding him is that he is to be used as Governor to 'railroad' Cameron back to the United States Senate. Therefore, a vote for Beaver must be a vote to rivet the chains of the 'spoils system' on the Republican organization in Pennsylvania."

The Wilkes-Barre Record, published at the home of Governor Hoyt, and commonly spoken of as his organ, says:

"The Independent Republican voters of this State desire to know that the next Governor of Pennsylvania will serve the people, and not a 'boss.' If they are assured of this fact, it will be a matter of little moment to them whether his name is Beaver or Smith, or whether the nomination is approved by a Cameron or not. No committee can settle this question, and this is the only question in dispute."

SOME PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISING.

IN studying peculiarities in advertising, we might well devote half an hour to some of the special features shown by the columns of the Public Ledger of Philadelphia. That paper very strongly illustrates our general remark upon advertising specialties, its distinctively personal cast being especially noticeable. A large proportion of its business announcements are from individuals,—not to the mass, but to individuals in the mass. We have some figures to show, in comparing

results of this kind with the business of the New York Herald, to which we previously referred, which will probably surprise people who have never given the subject more than cursory attention.

We have selected for the purpose of this review the issue for Saturday, April 15th. This date was chosen only because it was desirable to have the present references as timely as possible. The issue of the paper for that day is, doubtless, more than an average one in regard to business, since it includes a supplement; but it is not fuller than the average of numbers with supplements. Possibly,—but this we have not looked into,—it is below that average; certainly, the numbers, in particular, in the winter holiday season often exceed the number in hand, in amount of advertising, as much as ten or twenty per cent. The issue for April 15th will, however, serve the purpose very well, and the time is near enough the date of the Herald on which we remarked to make the comparison a fair one. On April 15th, the Ledger contained thirty-four and a half columns of advertising, comprising two thousand and fifty-three separate announcements. Huge as the result is, it might seem at a glance much inferior to the Herald's total, on which we commented,—one hundred and ten columns and five thousand and thirty-eight advertisements. Analyzed, however, we reach a different conclusion. By far the greater proportion of these two thousand and thirty-five advertisements are of the immediate personal kind of which we have spoken. If we omit two and a half columns of "dry goods," two columns of "auction sales," and one column of "railway tables," the remaining thirty columns are seen to be filled with cards averaging something like five lines each. It is a truly wonderful exhibit; the more so, as the bulk of these small cards—perhaps four out of every five of them,—are marked for only a single insertion. In the mammoth sextuple Herald, there was something like a general average of forty-five announcements to the column; in this number of the Ledger there are about sixty. In the Herald, the potent dry goods man led all the rest; we see now what his ratio is among the Ledger's customers. A little must be added to his score as above given,—a few cards inserted under allied headings; but three columns will amply cover the whole of that interest in this issue of the Ledger. He takes one-twelfth of the space; while in the Herald he took one-seventh. We see in this the essential distinction between these representative advertising "mediums;" the Herald, for all its large personal interest, is mainly commercial; the Ledger, while its mercantile interests are large, is chiefly a personal "medium."

And just here it is in manifest point to note that any comparison of the week-day business of these huge advertising-sheets must be in favor of the Philadelphia paper. The Ledger prints no Sunday edition; while the Sunday Herald, through a curious modern complication of causes, is by far its most profitable issue. But, putting the Herald's Sunday edition aside, the amount of advertising done in the Ledger is considerably the greater. During the six days of the week from April 10th to 15th, inclusive, the Herald printed one hundred and eighty-eight columns of this matter; the Ledger, in the same period, printed one hundred and fifty-six columns. But the Herald column is twenty-one inches long; while the Ledger column measures twenty-seven inches. Calculating the difference, there is found in favor of the Ledger the sum of one hundred and sixty-four inches,—six of its long columns. This is not a merely chance result; it will be found to hold substantially during any given period. The business of either journal is stable; it varies with the season and with public prosperity; but each obtains all there is to obtain in its section at the time.

Looking, now, into the elements of this Ledger issue of April 15th, attention is first struck by the remarkable showing made in the announcements of "Marriages" and "Deaths." There are fifty-three of the former and ninety-seven of the latter. This result affords the best possible proof of the original proposition that each community has one, and but one, paper of the Ledger's class; and it proves, moreover,—in connection with figures ready to be put down,—that no other paper of the class has precisely the kind of clientage that the Ledger has. In five of the chief Philadelphia dailies, on April 15th, there were, in all, thirteen announcements of marriages and forty-five of deaths. The inquiry was extended, and in the Herald, World, Times, Tribune and Sun of New York, of that date, there were found, in all, but twenty-five marriage-notices and, omitting the Herald, but forty-eight death-notices. The Herald had fifty-one of the latter; but that is far below a proportionate figure for a journal holding the corresponding position in New York to the Ledger in Philadelphia; and, when the difference of population in the two cities is considered, the result is the more strange. Omitting the Herald's tally, the Ledger had four more death-notices than all the leading dailies of New York and Philadelphia combined, and it had fifteen more marriage-notices than had all those papers together, including the Herald. The "moral" of this, as far as it can be made out, is that in and around Philadelphia, whatever fancies people may have for this or that "medium" in announcing marriages and deaths, they have been educated to believe that all such announcements must be seen in the Ledger as well. But this does not cover the New York case, which we must be content to leave a mystery.

The next most curious feature in the Ledger's advertising is the

department of "Help" and "Situations Wanted." On the 15th of April, the announcements of this character covered over three columns. Ninety-eight persons advertised for female help and thirty-six females asked for situations; forty males asked for situations and one hundred and thirty-five advertisers applied for male help,—significantly showing how far the demand for labor is beyond the supply. Then there is to be noted two hundred and seventy advertisements for "Boarding" and "Rooms Wanted and to Rent," one hundred and fifty-four houses and lots of real estate "For Rent," and one hundred and eighty-five such "Lots and Houses for Sale." An entirely unique showing is made in one hundred and seventy-two "Religious Notices," containing announcements of church services, (giving very often the subjects of discourse,) and proving, no doubt, to numbers of people as attractive reading as anything in the news columns. Of the eight hundred and thirteen remaining advertisements, many are of the general personal cast sufficiently insisted on, such as announcements of "Lost and Found," "Investments," "Money on Mortgage," "Partners Wanted," &c., and the balance—some six hundred,—are of a miscellaneous mercantile kind. In no paper is classification more thorough; the *Ledger's* advertising columns are edited as intelligently and conscientiously as the rest of the paper; and for this reason, added to the solid interest of the advertisements themselves, there seems to be justice in the often-heard remark that the advertisements furnish as good reading as anything in the *Ledger*. Certainly, great numbers of people buy and read the paper for them alone.

It was not an especial part of our purpose to sample this striking array of the wants of employers, working people, real estate holders, and the like; the subject is common knowledge, and there would be no particular novelty in that; but it was thought that some explanatory hints as to this striking development of the newspaper business might be of interest. We handle this mammoth personal and business directory, day by day, without genuinely realizing what an undertaking it is,—how unlike any other paper it is,—what multitudes of human hopes, fears, ambitions, dreads, are spread forever on its open pages, "for daws to peck at,"—and what painstaking care and incessant toil are spent in making it always worthy of the public confidence.

UNNEEDED.

BESIDE his bed I watched, and said:

"Dear Lord, it cannot be?
On other hearts might fall such dread;
But, surely, not on me.

"For, look, how wide on every side
His gracious influence flows;
What aid his bounties free provide,
What cheer for others' woes.

"At Thy command, his ready hand
Is prompt Thy work to do;
His worst rebuke has mildness bland,
His lightest word holds true.

"Thy world, indeed, has utmost need
Of lives like his, to-day.
How can I fear Thou hast decreed
That life to take away?"

With heart elate, secure of fate,
I bent, his smile to see,—
O, foolish heart, made wise too late,
'Twas Death that smiled at me!

The world goes on, though he be gone;
That world where now I see
The noblest life may be withdrawn,
Unneeded, Lord, by Thee.

MARGARET C. PYLE.

BALZAC'S WIDOW.—MUSSET'S DAUGHTER.

PARIS, April 13.

MADAME HONORE DE BALZAC, the widow of the illustrious novelist, died on the night of Monday, April 10th, after a long illness, at the age of seventy-seven. The history of her marriage with Balzac was related in *THE AMERICAN*, *à propos* of her financial difficulties, so recently, that it is needless to enter into details upon the subject. But by her name, as well as by her own intellectual merit, Mme. de Balzac deserves something more than a passing mention. Evelina, Comtesse Rzewuska, belonged to one of the most glorious families of Poland,—a family that counted amongst its ancestors the illustrious writer and politician, Wenceslas Rzewuski, who was Hetman and Grand General of Poland under Stanislas Augustus, in 1752. The brother of Mme. de Balzac, the Comte Henri Rzewuski, was a novelist of the first order, and his historical romances, "Listopad" and the

"Memoirs of Soplitza," are classed amongst the master-pieces of Polish literature. Her sister is Mme. Jules Lacroix, a lady whose moral and intellectual qualities are the admiration of all who have had the privilege to approach her.

Mlle. Rzewuska became, by her first marriage, Mme. de Hanska. M. de Hanski left her a widow with one daughter, in possession of a splendid fortune and of the *château* of Wierzchownia, the memory of which has been preserved in Balzac's correspondence. The fame of Balzac early penetrated to this distant *château*, and long before he became famous in his own country Balzac had found a fervent admirer in this corner of Poland. This admiration led to correspondence, the correspondence to visits on the part of Balzac, and finally to a marriage. And here let us protest against a slur carelessly cast upon the memory of Mme. de Balzac by the Paris correspondent of the *London Times*. A paragraph announcing the death, published in that journal, says: "Mme. de Balzac, whose maiden name was Rzewuska, belonged to an aristocratic Polish family. Before her marriage, she had lived with Balzac for many years, and it was only six months before his death that the marriage-ceremony was gone through."

This is simply careless calumny. The romance of Balzac and of Mme. de Hanska is one of the finest and noblest that we know. Balzac, who had created the seductive type of the *femme de trente ans*, adorned with all the prestige of beauty, grace, the refinement of coquetry and luxury, ennobled by brilliant intelligence, had the singular fortune to meet with the realization of his dream, the incarnation of his chimerical conception. And this woman, this "jewel of Poland," captivated by his exuberant genius, loved him purely, passionately, and promised to become his wife. For sixteen years, they corresponded. Three times Balzac paid brief visits to her, and saw her in the midst of her family. The marriage was delayed because Mme. de Hanska wished first to marry her daughter, to see her established, and then to realize her own fortune and come to Paris to share Balzac's existence. If the *Times's* correspondent had taken the trouble to read Balzac's published correspondence, he might have convinced himself that events followed the course above indicated. The marriage took place in 1850, and in August of the same year Balzac died,—just when his dream had become a reality.

Readers of Balzac will remember the dedication of "Modeste Mignon,"—"To a foreign lady. Daughter of an enslaved soil, angel in love, demon in fancy, child in faith, old man in experience, man in brain, woman in heart, giant in hope, mother in grief, and poet by thy dreams, to thee this work," etc. Indeed, no work of Balzac's best period, of the full development of his genius, saw the light without having passed through the hands of her who was to be his wife. Her advice purified, corrected and enriched his work, and many fragments of the "Comédie Humaine" are due to her pen. The cult that Balzac professed for her and the nature of the correspondence that passed between them are sufficient proofs that Mme. de Balzac was altogether a remarkable woman, of rare elevation of thought and lucidity of judgment. It is to be hoped that her daughter, the Comtesse Mniszech, will give the public the chance of appreciating the high qualities of Mme. de Balzac by publishing her correspondence. It will be a task worthy of her filial piety.

The funeral of Mme. de Balzac took place from the Church of Saint Philippe du Roule, on April 12th. She was followed to the grave by a few friends, among whom were Prince Leonidas Czartoryski, Comte and Comtesse Constantin Branicki, Comtesse Ida Dzialinska, Marquis and Marquise de Beauvoir, Marquis Ivané, Prince and Princesse Radziwill, the publishers of Balzac's works,—Calmann-Lévy, senior and junior,—and the servants of the family. Mme. de Balzac was buried at Père Lachaise cemetery, in the vault where her husband lies.

That Alfred de Musset should have had a daughter, is not passing strange. Still, none of his biographers mention the fact; and, really, the birth and death of the young girl in question are surrounded with a mystery that we can scarcely hope to penetrate, especially now that his brother, Paul de Musset, is dead. All the facts that we know are these. In the beginning of 1875, an aged lady, who had the appearance of a *dame de compagnie*, or lady's companion, arrived at La Rochelle with a young girl of remarkable beauty. The two put up at a hotel, and the old lady began to look for a modest set of rooms in the environs of the town. She found what she wanted at Saint Maurice, on the road from La Rochelle to Laleu, a little village which has the sea on three sides. The painter Eugene Fromentin had a *chalet* and a studio at Saint Maurice, where he used to pass the summer. The old lady and the young girl settled there. A doctor, who was sent for once only, declared that the young girl was in a consumption, and that the sea air would kill her rapidly. She struggled on six or seven months. In fine weather she would go and walk in the wide meadows behind the village. Often she was confined to her bed, and her walks would be interrupted until she had recovered a little strength. Then, one morning, the shutters of her window remained closed. The old lady went to the *mairie* of Laleu to declare the death of the young girl, whose body was laid in the little cemetery of Saint Maurice. Not a single relative or a single friend came to follow her to the grave.

All the books and trifles that the young girl had brought with her

were sold after her death, and it was not without astonishment that the purchasers found on several of the volumes autographs of the author of the "Nuits d'Espagne:—" *"À ma fille bien-aimée, Alfred de Musset; "* *"À ma chère petite Norma, A. de M.; "* *"Pour que tu ne m'oublies pas! M.; "* and lines and verses.

The tomb of Norma de Musset is surmounted by an urn, on the front of which is a tablet, with the inscription:

*"Ci-gît
"NORMA TESSUM-OUDA.
"Née le 18 Septembre, 1854.
"Décédée le 8 Mai, 1875."*

And then, beneath a lyre, these verses, due to the inspiration either of the stone-mason or of the old lady:

*"O mort, o tombe, pourquoi vous craindre?
O mortels insensés, pourquoi vous plaindre?
La mort, c'est la liberté,
Qui prend son vol vers l'immortalité."*

On the *banderole* of the tablet is the motto:

"Au cœur vaillant, rien d'impossible."

"Tessum" is the anagram of Musset. But what is "Ouda"? What is the key to this mystery? In whose interest was this young girl brought to the bleak village of Saint Maurice? Who carried cynicism so far as to recognize that there are natural measures that kill more surely than poisons? The portrait of Norma de Musset, a richly-framed miniature, is now in the possession of M. Aurélien Scholl, who bought it, a few days ago, from a broker at La Rochelle, for eight dollars. It is M. Scholl who has brought from La Rochelle the few details given above relative to the daughter of Alfred de Musset. The miniature represents an exceedingly beautiful blonde girl of some eighteen summers, dressed in a dark violet costume, with a mousquetaire hat.

LITERATURE.

COPLEY'S LIFE AND WORKS.

SOME criticism may, perhaps, be evoked by the title of this work, ("The Domestic and Artistic Life of John Singleton Copley." By Martha Babcock Amory,) since its avowed purpose, we are told in the preface, is to throw light on the character of Lord Lyndhurst, silence the calumny that obscured his fame, and put an end to the malignant insinuations that still prejudice his memory, even more than to "show how quiet gentlefolks, living on different sides of the Atlantic, thought and wrote in the last quarter of the past century and the first half of the present one." Campbell, in those "Lives of the Chancellors" which "added a new terror to death," certainly did not always deal fairly with his distinguished predecessor on the woolsack; yet Campbell did not deny Lyndhurst's talent, some of his severest strictures carried in their manifest injustice their own corrective, and, as politics and politicians go, Mr. Solicitor-General Copley and Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst laid himself open to attack on the ground of inconsistency. We admit that there was more wit and malice than truth in Mackintosh's remark, when Mr. Copley defended himself from the taunt of inconsistency by declaring that he had entered Parliament owning allegiance to no party, and certainly had seen nothing in the views of the Whigs to induce him to join them,—"He didn't quarrel with our views; it was our prospects he didn't like;" and that on the question of Catholic emancipation Lord Lyndhurst's conversion did him honor, and that his retort to Lord Eldon—that he had learned a good deal during the year, and his interlocutor might follow his example with advantage,—was no less manful than neat. Still, as politics and politicians go, these were inconsistencies which adverse critics may well be pardoned for imputing to their author. As we have read Lord Lyndhurst's character, he resembled neither of the two great political leaders of modern England,—Disraeli, who began public life with the conviction that treason was his forte, and died a peer and a Conservative, and Gladstone, who, from being "the hope of the stern and unyielding Tories," has come to head the Radical revolution. Disraeli, once the defection of Peel had indicated his career as the mouth-piece and leader of the Tories, was consistent to himself and his task, and never more consistent than in his inconsistencies. Gladstone, with a conscientious and logical mind, unites that peculiar mental characteristic, which, perhaps, implies a certain narrowness no less than loftiness of nature. Such a man! He burns where he built, and constructs what he destroyed; and always with honesty of purpose and an eye open for revelation. Such a man is privileged, as one might say, to hold and advocate with equal earnestness two sets of opinions in one year; but it is different with the great mass of statesmen and politicians.

It would be utterly impossible, within the narrow limits of this review, to deal with a tithe of the contents of Mrs. Amory's book. Copley must be given the very highest rank among our American artists, and the greatness of his performance is enhanced by the fact that he was absolutely self-taught, and knew nothing of any pictures, save his own, till he was well advanced in manhood. Lyndhurst, even had he been less conspicuous for his intellectual brilliancy and solidity than he was, could not have failed, in the course of a career stretching

from the days of Pitt well-nigh to the death of Palmerston, to live a life worth recording; and to attempt to compress the story of two such lives into two columns of THE AMERICAN would be absurd. *De plus*, there is hardly a page of the narrative or a letter of the correspondence which does not challenge the reviewer to stop, admire, and quote. Now the artist is taken into custody by one of the selectmen of Boston for rambling out into the country of a fine spring Sabbath; now his exquisite portrait of his half-brother, Henry Pelham, ("The Boy and the Flying Squirrel,") is electrifying the London artists with its "delicious coloring, worthy of Titian himself;" now he is wedding the lovely wife whose beauty is perpetuated in so many of his works; and now, on the eve of our Revolution, paying his first visit to England and that Mecca of the artist, Italy,—where, however, his pleasure is marred by apprehensions for his father-in-law—a "stern and unyielding" Tory,—and his family, during the confusion that is coming upon the Colonies. Indeed, Copley was more or less worried all through his life, successful artist as he was, by financial troubles. In May, 1775, Mrs. Copley sails, in the last ship to sail out of Massachusetts Bay under the English flag, to join her husband in England, having with her the three-year old boy destined to be five times keeper of the royal conscience and to identify his name as closely with the Chancellorship and the House of Lords as that of another Bostonian—George Downing,—is identified with the idea of official place and power in England. Her husband, having joined the Royal Academy, makes his fame secure with his great historical painting, "The Death of Chatham," but does not forget the country of his birth, as witnesses the painting in, in the background of his portrait of Elkanah Watson, of the stars and stripes illuminated by the rising sun, immediately after he and his sifter have returned from hearing the royal speech acknowledging the independence of the United States. The pages describing his life in England are of the most interesting sort, studded with anecdotes and recollections of Pitt and Fox, West, Sir Joshua Reynolds and Barry, Sheridan and Burke, the trial of Warren Hastings, the tragedies of Siddons. American celebrities also figure in these pages, and in particular there is an edifying glimpse of Mrs. Abigail Adams, pouring into Mrs. Copley's sympathetic ear, while she stitches the ambassadorial shirts, her tale of the slight courtesy paid in official circles to the representative of the successful rebels, and of the difficulty of making both ends meet on the scanty salary allowed by the American Government.

Mrs. Amory's volume should be welcomed on both sides of the Atlantic, not only for its account of Copley's life and work, but for its biographical details of Lord Lyndhurst, that "Nestor of the House of Lords," to whom the writers of this generation have, curiously enough, failed to do adequate justice. He was destined for his father's profession, but had no taste for the art, and threw off his instructors impatiently, declaring he would not be known as "the son of Copley, the painter," but it should be "Copley, the father of the Lord Chancellor." Throughout his youth, he was distinguished by vivacity, application, and affectionate attachment to his family; and not less notable was his consciousness of ability and the intelligent sympathy with him of his family. There is a world of significance in the letter about his taking only the second wranglership at Cambridge, his recognition of the disappointment that will be felt at home, and his explanation that only failing health lost him the highest honors of the University; and this at a time when, the classical tripod not yet having been set apart, the senior wranglership meant more than distinction in mathematics. A letter written from Philadelphia during his American tour (April 20th, 1796,) affords proof, that, if the future Chancellor had been imbued with Jacobin principles at the time of the French Revolution, and had executed his famous dance around the liberty-tree, he had been speedily cured. "I have become a fierce aristocrat," he writes; "this is the country to cure your Jacobins; send them over here, and they will return quite converted. The opposition here are a set of villains." It may be added that the letters to Vice-Chancellor Bellward, which Campbell so curiously overlooked, are given here in full, and well repay perusal.

One of the most interesting chapters in the volume is that in which Mrs. Amory describes her visit to Europe in 1833, with, among her fellow-travellers, Wallack the elder, Mr. Brevoort, and Mr. S. Ward, "young then, and, as far as my personal knowledge goes, young still." Louis Philippe, Jerome Bonaparte, Comte d'Orsay, Disraeli, (filled with admiration of Lord Lyndhurst's shawl-waistcoat,) Lady Blessington, "not very young, somewhat florid, but effectively arrayed in a turban," are among the celebrities enumerated, and the recital introduces a series of letters of singular interest. Mrs. Amory's fair complexion had puzzled a Frenchwoman in 1835, who could not understand how an American could be white; in 1857, when she again visited Europe, a titled visitor at Lord Lyndhurst's, and a connection of the wife of the British Minister at Washington, asked her whether Mrs. Stowe was black! There are some pleasant recollections of this later visit,—of Motley's pretty interview with Caroline Norton; of Queen Victoria, whose manner, according to the Chancellor, became constrained and formal whenever Prince Albert came upon the scene; of the Crown Princess of Prussia (who still has a famous temper of her own,) being borne away from the royal presence, furiously denouncing

her mother as "the littlest woman in your kingdom." Publicists will be interested in Lyndhurst's brief letter on page 428, in which he expresses himself convinced of the unconstitutionality, as well as the wantonness, of secession, and of the rights of the Southern States, under the usual principles of international law, to be regarded as belligerents. The final section, devoted to the ex-Chancellor's traits and habits, forms a fitting conclusion to a delightful book, which, it may be said, displays in its mechanical features the substantial sumptuousness and severe good taste, with an enjoyable dash of quaintness, which we have previously had occasion to note in the case of other volumes from the same presses, such as the "Life of Panizzi." (New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

DOROTHY. — The question, now recorded among the classics of humor, "Is civilization a failure?" seems to be implied in Mr. Munby's remarkable book ("Dorothy: A Country Story in Elegiac Verse." Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1882). At least, he seems to ask: "Is not civilization, so far as it tends to produce small, soft hands in women, a failure?" The heroine of his idyl in elegiac verse is simply a servant-of-all-work at "White Rose Farm," in England,—

"Still with her strong red arms landing her burden aright;
Then, her beechen yoke press'd down on her broad square shoulders,
Stately, erect like a queen, she with her burden returns,
She with her burden returns to the fields that she loves, to the cattle
Lowing beside the troughs, welcoming her and her pails."

And the whole poem is not only a glorification of labor, but in especial a pæan sung in celebration of *Dorothy's* hard, horny palms. The author appears to have developed an enthusiasm approaching mania, in respect of toil-hardened hands; for, in a prose appendix, he reviews fiction, poetry and painting somewhat censoriously, on account of their weak preference for women with white and shapely hands. With the main purpose of his work, nevertheless, we sympathize. It is intended to foster freer, healthier, simpler life on the part of women, and to show that there are beauty and advantage in feminine devotion to the plough, the milking-pail and the scrubbing-brush. We presume that Mr. Munby has no thought of prescribing such discipline for the whole of the sex represented by *Dorothy*; but he believes, that, in cases where it takes these tasks upon itself, the dignity, honesty, delight and benefit of performing the tasks well should be heartily acknowledged. And here we believe him to be right. Literature should be democratic and impartial; poetry, above all, should recognize beauty in every form,—the beauty of rough and common service no less than that of wayside weeds or delicate human nurture. In his own country, the author is said to have received the warm approval of Browning; but Philip Bourke Marston openly attacks him for recreancy to the finer principles of beauty. We should feel safe in siding with Browning; but there are laws on which a favorable judgment may be founded independently. Any strong man who possesses feminine elements is the finer for them; and any fine, natural woman who includes traits of masculine strength is the better for those. Hence, *Dorothy* is not a mean nor unbeautiful subject. But, looking simply to poetic precedent, does not Goethe, in his "Hermann und Dorothea,"—which possibly aided Mr. Munby with a suggestion how to treat his real-life model,—amply justify the present production? If we can tolerate the commonplace details, such as the flies buzzing in emptied glasses at the inn, given by the German poet, why should we not endure the uncompromising realism of Mr. Munby, when he makes his heroine, invited to dance by her lover in higher station, say: "But I must clean myself first;" and then, after the dance, causes her to wipe her face with her apron? "*Dorothy*," however, presents many little pictures of beauty which none can question,—the landscape at "White Rose Farm;" the changing lights and colors; the girl at work; she and her lover, the game-keeper, going across the fields to be inspected by the great folks at the hall. It abounds, too, in touches of keen, fresh insight, as instanced by the frankness of that talk between *Dorothy* and her mistress's daughter, a rival for the game-keeper's affection, where *Mary* admits herself beaten, and says:

"I should love you, if I were a man."

Or, again, where *Dorothy*, plighted to *Robert*, exclaims, in her bewilderment of joy:

"Oh, what a trouble it is, being so happy as this!"

In this last line, the rhyme of the first clause with the end of the second is questionable, considering the rhymeless form chosen,—the elegiac, the metre of Ovid and of Arthur Clough. Exception might be taken to the writer's management of his verse elsewhere, since at times, by a mere transposition of words, he could have avoided needless limping. But, on the whole, he handles the measure with grace, force, and unusual flexibility. The main fact about "*Dorothy*," after all, is that it proves to be a fresh, natural, breezy strain, pitched in an agreeable key between rhythmic prose and undoubted poetry, and that it will teach people to look for beauty where they had not suspected it. It is genuine, living, related to present facts, and, therefore, beneficial to poetic literature.

DU CAMP'S "SOUVENIRS LITTÉRAIRES."—M. Maxime du Camp, of the Académie Française, has published the first volume of his "Souvenirs Littéraires" (Paris: Hachette et Cie.). M. du Camp, though a heavy and often tiresome writer, is a man of culture and of considerable acquirements. The fact that he is a member of the French Academy may, perhaps, lead the reader to think M. du Camp a man of genius. No; M. du Camp owes his election to the Academy to political accidents; he was elected, not on account of his literary talent, but because he is the conservative historian of the Commune. M. du Camp, in the course of an already decently long life, has seen much and been in communication with many famous men. The first volume of his souvenirs is naturally taken up largely by his childhood and youth; but about the middle of the volume he gets fairly into his subject, and relates much that is interesting about the famous novelist, Gustave Flaubert, whose intimate friend he was from early youth. M. du Camp reveals a sad fact which Flaubert's friends had hitherto succeeded in keeping to themselves,—namely, that in his twenty-second year Flaubert was smitten with epilepsy, and remained subject to violent fits throughout his life. The effect of this terrible affliction was to arrest Flaubert's intellectual development. "After his twenty-second year," says M. du Camp, "Flaubert remained stationary; his memory began to fail him, his facility left him, and literary work became a terrible task." The friends of Flaubert are very angry at the statements which M. du Camp has made relative to him. It must be confessed that M. du Camp, while professing to have loved and admired Flaubert, and to have been his intimate friend and confidant, appears in his "Souvenirs Littéraires" to systematically depreciate his talent and cheapen his works. In future volumes, M. du Camp promises souvenirs of Théophile Gautier and of the literary and political celebrities of the Empire. In the present volume, with the exception of a few notes about Pradier the sculptor, Fromentin, Chateaubriand, Béranger, two or three references to Hugo, the only valuable chapters are those relating to Flaubert.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- THE HOMESTRETCH: A NOVEL. By S. M. A. C. Pp. 230. \$1.00. Geo. W. Harlan, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- LAST DAYS OF KNICKERBOCKER LIFE IN NEW YORK. By Abram C. Dayton. Pp. 275. \$1.25. George W. Harlan, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- THE VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN, AND THE BATTLES ABOUT CHATTANOOGA, UNDER THE COMMAND OF GENERAL U. S. GRANT, IN 1862-63: AN HISTORICAL REVIEW. By Samuel Rockwell Reed. Pp. 201. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.
- THE AMERICAN IRISH AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON IRISH POLITICS. By Philip H. Bagenal, B. A. Oxon. Pp. 236. \$1.00. Roberts & Brothers, Boston. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- THE GRAPHIC ARTS: A TREATISE ON THE VARIETIES OF DRAWING, PAINTING AND ENGRAVING, IN COMPARISON WITH EACH OTHER AND WITH NATURE. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. Pp. 508. \$2.00.
- THE LIFE OF GEORGE CRUIKSHANK. In Two Epochs. By Blanchard Jerrold. Two volumes. Pp. 284, 280. \$7.50. Scribner & Welford, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- CONVERSATIONS ON THE PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By William Elder, author of "Questions of the Day, Economic and Social." Pp. 316. \$2.50. Henry Carey Baird & Co., Philadelphia.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

AMONG the announcements by G. P. Putnam's Sons, as published this week, are Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's "The Naval War of 1812;" "Currency: A Study of Monetary Science," by H. Bowlby Wilson; "The Present Religious Crisis," by A. Blauvelt; and "The Defence of the Bride, and Other Poems," by Anna Katharine Green.

A new drama by M. Victor Hugo—"Torquemada,"—is in press. Its publication is understood to have been determined by the recent discussions concerning the Inquisition. The play, which is in three acts, is preceded by a vigorously written prologue denouncing the familiars of that institution.

The Hon. Captain Bingham, whose work on "The Marriages of the Bonapartes" has now reached a second edition, is engaged on another work, to consist of the letters and despatches of the first Napoleon, with explanatory narrative.

MM. Erckmann-Chatrain have in preparation a dramatic version of their romance of "La Guerre," for the Paris Gaité. It is to be called "Masséna et Souwarow," and will follow the novel very closely. It was announced, some time ago, that the authors were about to write a new romance, under the title of "Le Blocus de Huningen." They visited Huningen, and collected much material in Basle and the Swiss borders of Elsass. Their secretary now informs the *Basler Nachrichten* that they have given up the plan.

According to the London *Academy*, Messrs. George Bell & Sons have in the press a somewhat notable book. For many years, Mr. Edwin W. Streeter has been engaged in collecting materials for something like an authoritative history of the world's famous diamonds. In collaboration with Mr. Joseph Hatton and Mr. A. H. Keene, he has completed a very interesting volume, entitled "The Great Diamonds of the World." In addition, Mr. Streeter has had the honor to have had the manuscript of

the chapter on the "Koh-i-Nûr" read by the Queen, and those on "The Pitt," "The Eugénie," and other stones, revised and corrected by Her Majesty, the Empress Eugénie. The Ministers and Ambassadors of several European Courts have contributed valuable information, and the result will be a unique addition to the romance of history.

M. Ernest Rénan's new work is a translation into French of the Book of Ecclesiastes, with an essay on its age and character.

The *Athenæum* states that Professor Schuchardt, of the University of Graz, is engaged on a bibliography of the so-called Creole languages, the literature of which is much richer than is generally assumed. The volume will be produced with the assistance of the Imperial Royal Academy of Vienna.

A French paper, in noticing the death of Longfellow, remarks that the poet suffered two great misfortunes. The first was the tragical death of his wife and the second the translation into "French" of his poems by Xavier Marmier!

It is said that the new novel, "La Robe de Moine," by M. François Poitevin, is intended to portray the character and fortunes of Père Hyacinthe.

The volume of sermons preached by the late Dean Stanley in Westminster Abbey on special occasions, which is about to be published by Mr. Murray, will include the discourses occasioned by the deaths of Lord Palmerston, Charles Dickens, Canon Kingsley, the Princess Alice, Carlyle, Lord Beaconsfield, and others.

The Brazilian *Gazeta de Notícias* announces that the Emperor has nearly finished a book of travel, entitled "Impressões de Viagem." The book is written in French, and is to be illustrated.

An addition to the list of special bibliographies is made in a catalogue just issued by the London society for the abolition of compulsory vaccination, giving the list of anti-vaccination publications. It extends to thirty-five pages, and includes English, American, French, German, Belgian, Swedish and Dutch publications. These, for the most part, belong to the more recent phase of the controversy; but some of the writings of Jenner's earliest opponents are included.

Marshal Bazaine is bringing out a history of the siege and capitulation of Metz.

Estes & Lauriat, Boston, publish the "Meisterschaft System" of languages, of which Dr. Rosenthal of Berlin is the author.

Mr. George Willis Cooke's volume on Emerson, which is yet new on the book-shelves, (having been issued late last year,) will now be freshly called for. It has had a favorable reception; it furnishes not only a sketch of the life of the philosopher-poet, but a very good idea of the nature and extent of his literary work.

The American publishers of the *Quarterly Review* and *Edinburgh Review*, in the original English editions, are Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

George W. Harlan & Co., New York, announce that they will shortly publish a tribute volume to Longfellow, of a unique order and extraordinary interest. The book will be a quarto, entitled "Henry Wadsworth Longfellow: A Medley in Prose and Verse," by Richard Henry Stoddard. It will include the impressions of a number of literary celebrities, and be dedicated to John Greenleaf Whittier. An artistic steel-plate portrait of the deceased poet, from a photograph by Sarony of New York, will accompany the volume. This firm have removed their offices from 19 Park Place to 44 West Twenty-Third Street, where they will find congenial company in the Putnams, Henry Holt, and Dutton, all of whom have handsome stores on this now famous publishers' thoroughfare.

DRIFT.

—As none of us can tell to what we may come at last, we all have a certain interest in faithful records of genuine experiences of every kind. For this reason, we clip from the Boston *Commonwealth* a single sentence, in which a correspondent describes how one feels in getting through the small-pox: "To feel dreamy and lethargic for a day; then to agonize with pains in the head, neck and back; to have sore throat, with partial deafness, accompanied by a constant hissing, seething sound, as it were, in the very centre of your brain; to sleep, and dream that you are sailing out on a stormy sea, and wake in an angry sweat, as if after a fierce battle; to burn with a parching thirst; to drink and doze again; then to exclaim with Job: 'Thou scarest me with dreams and terrifiest me through visions!' to strive to repeat a prayer, and give it up in despair; to have no trust, no hope, no faith, anywhere; to find your face burning with indescribable irritations, and raise your hands with longing to rend off the skin, and find every finger pricking as with a needle's point in a blister; to feel as if every hair on your head were a scale, sharp and hard; to look down, and see your own dark, swollen face; to say: 'My skin is black upon me and my bones are burned with heat; He has cast me into the mire, and I am become like dust and ashes;' to see the mirrors covered, and to know why, with but two or three faces around your pillow,—those of the doctors and nurses; feeling, as with the writer, that you are in a tropical climate, and longing for a breeze from your dear, native New England; remembering the snow, a flake of which you have not seen for eighteen years; then to sob and weep, and realize that 'my kinsfolk have failed and my familiar friends have forsaken me;' to dream that you are in a coffin below, smothered in flowers, and the dearest object of your love cannot take a last kiss or last look at your once pleasant face,—and all this with the vaccine circle of years ago on the poor, spotted arm; then to be mercifully spared,

without any deep scars, emerging from your waxen mask and baths of olive-oil to sit by the jealousies, feeling the delicious sense of newness of body and spirit; to remember that your physicians were the kindest and best in the world, your nurse tender and true; to see through the blinds your friends cross on the other side, and still to exclaim: 'Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him!'—this is variola."

—An international exhibition of industrial art has opened recently at Lille. It is to remain open three months.

—An important fragment of the celebrated plan of the city of Rome of the time of Septimius Severus, of which the pieces found in the sixteenth century and subsequently are preserved on the stair-case walls of the Capitoline Museum, has been discovered in the course of the excavations in progress between the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina and the corner of the Palatine. It shows a portion of the plan of the Temple of Castor and Pollux and other edifices which stood within a few yards of the spot where it was found, and it fits into and completes one of the fragments in the Capitoline Museum.

—It is reported at Venice that the Italian Government has under consideration the appointment of a committee to see that in future repairs to St. Mark's the old work shall not suffer alteration.

—A movement has been set on foot in Erfurt for the erection of a statue to Luther, who received his education there. It is hoped that the statue may be unveiled next year, on the fourth centenary of the reformer's birth.

—A Belgian explorer, M. Vandenheuevel, who has recently returned from Central Africa, has made a statement which will give satisfaction to the vegetarians. He denies the truth of Mr. Stanley's assertion that the cannibal races are the most intelligent; on the contrary, he maintains that all the specimens of these races whom he encountered had a very low cerebral development. The most intelligent, robust and well-built races were those existing exclusively on vegetable diet.

—Electric lighting is making progress in India. Several cities are mentioned, including Surat and Rangore, where contracts have been made or negotiations are in progress for using the light.

—At the meeting of the French Academy of Sciences on the 3d of April, M. Daubrée pointed out that the results obtained by M. Clemendot by his process for tempering steel by compression, while solid at cherry-red heat, are practically the same as are obtained in Sir Joseph Whitworth's process, in which the steel is subjected to hydraulic pressure while in the melted state.

—The Polytechnical Association of Munich has taken the initiative in a scheme for an experimental electro-technical exhibition in that city, and a committee has been formed to carry out the project. The preliminary arrangements have already attained an advanced stage, and the scheme has met with liberal support. Experiments are to be carried on in connection with the exhibition, which is to be open from September 16th to October 8th. It is urged that the liberal supply of unused water-power in South Germany makes it specially desirable that attention should be given to the employment of electrical force and appliances.

—In Belgium, the Royal Academy of Medicine is urging upon the Government the adoption of more stringent laws regulating the sale of patent medicines. The Government is about to publish a new official pharmacopœia, and the occasion is, therefore, considered a suitable one for the introduction of reforms in pharmaceutical legislation. Under the existing law, the pharmacutists may sell patent medicines which they have themselves invented or those of which they know the composition; but they are forbidden to sell medicines of whose composition they are ignorant.

—Professor Doelter, says *Nature*, while experimenting with electro-magnets on various minerals, has made the interesting observation that the absolute amount of iron present does not determine the degree to which the minerals are attracted; for the sulphides and sulphates containing much iron are very little attracted, while the attraction of oxides, carbonates and silicates is strong. It is pointed out that this varying amount of attraction may be of service in the mechanical separation of natural mixtures of ores, purifying ores, isolation of rock-matter, and approximate estimation of quantitative mineralogical composition.

—It is announced that the French Minister of Marine intends to apply to the Chambers for a vote of thirty-two thousand pounds sterling for the equipment of a meteorological expedition which is to proceed to the Antarctic regions, in accordance with the scheme of the International Polar Commission.

—Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," as performed under Herr Seidl's direction at Weimar, has been received with unbounded enthusiasm. The same composer's "Lohengrin" has just been represented for the hundredth time at Leipzig, the first performance having been given in 1854.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, May 4th.

NOTHING has disturbed the even dulness of the stock markets within the past week. There has been no advance in prices, as a rule; on the contrary, the quotations of some conspicuous railroad shares have drooped. Lake Shore, the second in rank of "the Vanderbilts," has fallen off two per cent., and has been quoted on some

days a fraction below par. The statement of the Pennsylvania Railroad's business for March shows a loss, compared with 1881, and the same thing is presented by other trunk lines. There are, however, some steadying influences affecting the market. The crop reports, so far, are good, and the probability is that the country will again have a large surplus of grain to export. Money continues in abundant supply at the centres of business, and rates of usance are comparatively low.

The closing quotations (sales), yesterday, of leading Philadelphia stocks are given below. Pennsylvania shows a decline, compared with last week, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This is in part due to the unfavorable statement of its business and in part to the increase of its capital stock allotted to the present shareholders. The quotations are: Lehigh Valley Railroad, $60\frac{1}{2}$; Reading Railroad, $28\frac{1}{2}$; Northern Pacific, 40; Northern Pacific, preferred, $78\frac{3}{4}$; Lehigh Navigation, $38\frac{3}{4}$; Pennsylvania (ex-dividend of \$2 per share), 58; Catawissa Railroad (buyer 60 days), $22\frac{1}{2}$; Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Western, $15\frac{3}{4}$.

In New York, yesterday, the closing quotations of principal stocks were as follows: New York Central, $125\frac{1}{2}$; New York, Lake Erie and Western, $35\frac{3}{4}$; Lake Shore and Missouri Southern, $100\frac{1}{2}$; Chicago and Northwestern, common, $128\frac{1}{2}$; Chicago and Northwestern, preferred, $139\frac{3}{4}$; Ohio and Mississippi, $31\frac{3}{4}$; Pacific Mail, $41\frac{1}{4}$; Western Union, $83\frac{1}{2}$; Milwaukee and St. Paul, $112\frac{3}{4}$; Milwaukee and St. Paul, preferred, $120\frac{1}{2}$; New Jersey Central, $68\frac{3}{4}$; Delaware and Hudson, $104\frac{1}{2}$; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, $118\frac{1}{2}$; Michigan Central, $82\frac{1}{2}$; Union Pacific, $111\frac{3}{4}$; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, $29\frac{3}{4}$; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, preferred, $53\frac{3}{4}$; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 90; Hannibal and St. Joseph, preferred, 85; St. Paul and Omaha, $37\frac{3}{4}$; St. Paul and Omaha, preferred, $100\frac{3}{4}$; Louisville and Nashville, $76\frac{3}{4}$; Kansas and Texas, 31; Nashville and Chattanooga, $63\frac{1}{2}$; Denver and Rio Grande, $61\frac{3}{4}$; New York, Ontario and Western, $25\frac{1}{2}$; Norfolk and Western, preferred, $52\frac{1}{2}$; Mobile and Ohio, 25; Erie and Western, 30; Canada Southern, 50; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 11; Manhattan Elevated Railway, $48\frac{1}{2}$; Metropolitan Elevated Railway, 88; Central Pacific, $89\frac{3}{4}$; Missouri Pacific, $90\frac{1}{2}$; Texas Pacific, $40\frac{3}{4}$; Colorado Coal, $51\frac{1}{4}$; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, 41; Ohio Central, $14\frac{1}{4}$; Peoria, Decatur and Ev., 29; Milwaukee and Lake Shore, $48\frac{1}{4}$; Rochester and Pittsburgh, $29\frac{3}{4}$; Memphis and Charleston, 54; East Tennessee, $11\frac{1}{2}$; East Tennessee, preferred, $20\frac{1}{2}$; Richmond and Danville, 106.

The statement of the New York banks for April 29th showed a gain of \$1,846,050. In surplus reserve, and they then held \$10,895,600 over the legal requirement. The principal items in their statement were:

	April 22.	April 29.	Differences.
Loans, . . .	\$309,688,400	\$310,989,100	Inc. \$1,300,700
Specie, . . .	64,135,000	65,989,900	Inc. 1,854,900
Legal tenders, . . .	18,252,400	19,218,400	Inc. 966,000
Deposits, . . .	293,351,400	297,250,800	Inc. 3,899,400
Circulation, . . .	19,366,800	18,942,500	Dec. 424,300

The statement of the Philadelphia banks for the same date showed a moderate increase in reserve. The following were the principal items in the statement:

	April 22.	April 29.	Differences.
Loans, . . .	\$74,911,616	\$75,081,262	Inc. \$170,646
Reserve, . . .	17,893,825	18,274,768	Inc. 380,943
Deposits, . . .	51,958,231	51,646,047	Dec. 312,184
Circulation, . . .	9,941,375	9,934,507	Dec. 6,868
Clearings, . . .	59,575,140	50,240,322	Dec. 9,334,818

The closing quotations of United States securities yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1881, continued at $3\frac{1}{2}$, . . .	101 $\frac{3}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
United States 5s, 1881, continued at $3\frac{1}{2}$, . . .	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	102 $\frac{3}{4}$
United States $4\frac{1}{2}$ s, 1891, registered, . . .	114 $\frac{3}{4}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
United States $4\frac{1}{2}$ s, 1891, coupon, . . .	115 $\frac{1}{4}$	115 $\frac{3}{4}$
United States 4s, 1907, registered, . . .	120 $\frac{3}{4}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$
United States 4s, 1907, coupon, . . .	120 $\frac{3}{4}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$
United States currency 6s, 1895, . . .	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	
United States currency 6s, 1896, . . .	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	
United States currency 6s, 1897, . . .	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	
United States currency 6s, 1898, . . .	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	
United States currency 6s, 1899, . . .	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	

On Monday, the Secretary of the Treasury issued a call for the residue of the un-called continued bonds of July, 1861, amounting to about \$11,200,000, interest to cease July 1st, 1882, as follows: \$50, No. 2,466 to No. 2,564, both inclusive; \$100, No. 17,751 to No. 18,618, both inclusive; \$500, No. 11,961 to No. 12,283, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 55,951 to No. 56,972, both inclusive; \$5,000, No. 17,581 to No. 17,834, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 38,811 to No. 40,116, both inclusive. The six months' interest due July 1st, 1882, on the above described bonds, will not be paid by checks forwarded to holders of the bonds, but will be paid with the principal to the holders at the time of presentation.

The public debt statement shows the reduction of the public debt during the month of April to be \$14,415,823.74, cash in the Treasury \$215,574,580.74, gold certificates outstanding \$5,072,120, silver certificates outstanding \$67,781,360, certificates of deposit outstanding \$11,115,000, refunding certificates outstanding \$493,000, legal tenders outstanding \$346,681,016, fractional currency outstanding \$7,057,807.77, cash balance available \$145,031,850.20.

There was one shipment of specie to Europe last week,—two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in American gold coin, to Liverpool, by the steamship "Celtic."

The Pennsylvania Railroad, on May 1st, announced a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., (two dollars per share,) payable on the 29th inst. It also gives the shareholders the privilege of subscribing at par for new stock in the proportion of eight per cent. of the number of shares held by them April 29th, and those entitled to a fraction of a share can subscribe for a full share. All subscriptions must be made and paid for by June 15th.

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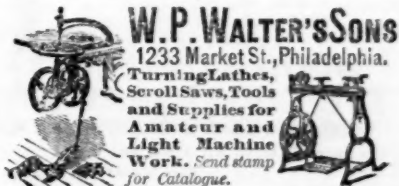
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